



God Bless America



2003

*ANNUAL
REPORT*

State Emergency Management Agency

SEMA

DFBS

**Department of Fire and Building
Services**

Public Safety Training Institute

PSTI



“Homeland Security”

Those two simple words carry great weight and present all of our agencies and departments with a major challenge. It is, however, a challenge we are willing to face and overcome. In 2003 Indiana took giant steps to reach our goal of training and equipping the state’s first responders to protect Hoosiers in the event of a terrorist incident.

The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) through its Anti-Terrorism Division, administered Office of Domestic Preparedness - Department of Homeland Security grants totaling \$42.593 million for equipment, planning, training and exercising to meet the terrorist threat. Eighty percent of the money will be used by local units of government to purchase response equipment.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal

(OSFM) obtained 18 state-of-the art chemical detection devices for use by state and regional hazardous materials response teams. The SensIR can identify 22,000 types of unknown liquids or solids to determine if they pose a threat. By being able to quickly identify a substance in the field, the need to close down post offices, schools and industrial plants is eliminated.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) carried on and expanded its training for medical personnel to respond to a terrorist incident. Hazardous Materials Awareness and Basic Response to Terrorism Events is now a part of all initial training programs. EMS is also working to create medical and mass casualty response teams to cover the state.

The Public Safety Training Institute is helping Hoosiers become involved as well. Train-the-trainer courses for Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) started in 2003. The knowledge gained by participants will be used to establish CERTs in their communities. Members are trained in disaster preparedness, basic disaster medical operations, fire safety,

light search and rescue, and other essential topics. These are skills that can be used in any disaster situation.

I am a member of the U.S. Defense Department’s Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction, also known as the Gilmore Commission. In December we submitted our 5th and final report to the President and Congress. While great strides have been made since 9-11, more needs to be done to coordinate state and local efforts.

I am also honored to have been named to the advisory panel for the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT) in Oklahoma City. It was founded after the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building. MIPT is dedicated to sharing counter-terrorism best practices and lessons learned throughout the nation’s response community to try to prevent other cities from living through what Oklahoma City had to live through.

For the second year in a row, nature took its toll on Indiana. Independence Day and Labor Day flooding resulted in Presidential Disaster

Declarations. More than \$50 million in assistance went to families, individuals, business and local units of government. Tragically, Governor Frank O’Bannon passed away from the effects of a stroke only days after President George W. Bush personally handed him the declaration for the Labor Day floods. We are fortunate to have a strong leader in Governor Joe Kernan. Relief efforts continued, unaffected, during the transition of power.

To try and lessen the impact disasters have on people’s lives and property, SEMA established the State Hazard Mitigation Council. The council will identify risks, and hazards, then look at the resources available to come up with solutions to try to reduce those potential losses.

Mitigation is the focus of the Central United Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC). It is made up of the eight states most likely to be affected by an earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone. I was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors in December. CUSEC is dedicated to working with state, federal and local governments and private agencies to improve

earthquake education to reduce deaths, injuries, property damage and economic losses resulting from earthquakes in the Central United States.

The construction industry will appreciate efforts of the Office of the State Building Commissioner (OSBC). It is moving to put all of the plan review process on the Internet to allow designers to complete the application, pay fees and

receive a foundation release immediately. This will allow work to begin earlier, employing workers sooner and transfer drawings to fire service and law enforcement laptop computers so they can have a layout of the building.

The Hoosier Safety license plate continues to benefit Hoosiers. In 2003 \$306,000 was raised for public safety efforts. These include rescue and

life saving equipment, training aids and educational materials.

SEMA/DFBS/PSTI honors outstanding employees each year. The James C. Pridgen Award for Excellence was presented to Pam Schmalfeldt and Mike Bigler for their dedication to public safety. The selection committee also named me as recipient of this Award. I am truly grateful.

I am pleased to present to you the State Emergency Management Agency/Department of Fire and Building Services/Public Safety Training Institute 2003 Annual report.

Sincerely,



Patrick R. Ralston
State Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Medical Services
Department of Fire & Building Services
Public Safety Training Institute
SEMA DFBS PSTI Foundation

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MISSION STATEMENT

We commit ourselves to ensuring the safety of the public. To that end, we will provide service and conduct business efficiently, honestly, cordially, ethically and in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation and trust.

We will be leaders in providing a safe and productive work environment for each other, in which we all will experience a balance of autonomy and teamwork, while promoting mutual respect, open communications, accountability and personal growth.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

Since 1990, the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the Department of Fire and Building Services (DFBS) and the Public Safety Training Institute (PSTI) have been joined to coordinate activities which protect the public peace, health and safety and preserve the lives and property of the people of the state of Indiana. This union allows SEMA/DFBS/PSTI to efficiently provide a wide range of public safety services including emergency management, emergency medical services, building safety and fire protection as well as professional safety training.

The SEMA/DFBS/PSTI executive staff represents a wealth of experience and training in the aforementioned modes of public safety. Through this team's guidance, the agency is fast becoming acknowledged by the citizenry of Indiana and beyond as a reliable and responsive public safety leader.



*Standing, left to right: Bradley S. Gavin, General Counsel; Alden Taylor, Director, Public Information; Steve Schulz, Building Commissioner, Office of the State Building Commissioner; Pam Schmalfeldt, Assistant to the Executive Director; Michael S. Garvey, Deputy Director, Emergency Medical Services; Phillip K. Roberts, Deputy Director, Emergency Management; William Teegarden, Administrative Law Judge; M. Tracy Boatwright, Fire Marshal, Office of the State Fire Marshal.
Seated: Patrick R. Ralston, Executive Director; Fran Reiley, Director, Administrative Services.*

FOUNDATION

The Emergency Management, Fire and Building Services, and Public Safety Training Foundation consists of 15 voting members, appointed by the governor, and four non-voting advisory members, two appointed by the leadership of the Senate and two appointed by the leadership of the House.

Each congressional district is represented, with no more than five from any one political party. Other board members are the Executive Director of the Indiana State Emergency Management Agency/Department of Fire and Building Services, State Fire Marshal, State Building Commissioner and State Emergency Management Agency deputy directors for Emergency Management and Emergency Medical Services.

The Indiana General Assembly created the Foundation in 1999. Its signature “**Hoosier Safety**” license plate went on sale in January 2000. For each plate sold, \$25 goes to the foundation and \$15 to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles to cover administrative costs. Since the plate was first issued in January 2000, more than \$670,000 has been raised for public safety related projects. Money raised through license plate sales is divided into five funds. Twenty-two and one-half percent to emergency management, twenty-two and one-half to fire services, twenty-two and one-half percent to building services, twenty-two and one-half percent to emergency medical services, and ten percent to the stewardship fund to promote sales of the plate.

Sales figures from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles put it in seventh place out of the 44 Special Recognition License Plates issued by the state of Indiana.

The Emergency Management, Fire and Building Services and Public Safety Training Foundation earned \$306,000 from the sale of license plates in 2003. That money is being used to make Indiana a safer place to live. Projects approved by the foundation include: training aids, publications, seminars, and emergency equipment for first responders statewide; emergency roof repairs to a building used as a shelter; an education program for children on staying safe if they get lost. Currently there are three prefixes available for the license plate, SH (Safe Hoosiers) and FS (Fire Service), and EM (Emergency Management or Emergency Medical).

COMMISSIONS

Emergency Medical Services Commission - Rodney Coats, Chairman

The Indiana Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Commission was formed by the General Assembly in 1974. As stated in its enabling legislation, the commission is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an effective system of emergency medical services. This includes the necessary equipment, personnel and facilities to ensure that all emergency patients receive prompt and adequate medical care throughout the range of emergency conditions encountered.

The commission works to meet this mandate through the provision of consultative services; promotion of training for emergency medical personnel; education of the public in first aid techniques; and coordination of emergency communications resources. The EMS Commission is also responsible for the regulation, inspection and certification of services, facilities and personnel engaged in the provision of emergency medical services. The commission must promulgate necessary administrative codes (rules) in order to fairly, equally and consistently regulate Indiana’s prehospital emergency medical care system.

The EMS Commission is comprised of 11 individuals appointed by the Governor. Title 16, Chapter 31 of the Indiana Code specifies the following categories be represented: a volunteer fire department that provides ambulance service; a full-time municipal fire or police department that provides ambulance service; a nonprofit provider of emergency ambulance service organized on a volunteer basis other than a volunteer fire department; a provider of private ambulance services; a state-certified paramedic; a certified emergency medical technician; a registered nurse who works in an emergency department; a licensed physician who has primary interest, training, and experience in emergency medical services; a chief executive officer of a hospital that provides

COMMISSIONS (Cont.)

emergency ambulance service; and a member who is not affiliated with the provision of emergency medical services and who is tasked with representing the public at large. Currently serving on the commission are Timothy Davie, Rodney Coats, Dr. Doyle Yeager, Bill Hufford, Melanie J. Craigin, Timothy Sandy, Gary Miller, Dr. Michael Olinger, Dennis Probasco, Carol Sublett and Michael Seaver, RN. SEMA's Executive Director, Patrick R. Ralston, serves as the commission's executive secretary. As such, he is responsible for hiring the necessary personnel to perform the administrative responsibilities of the Indiana EMS Commission.

The Indiana Emergency Medical Services Commission continues to review, revise and adopt new Administrative Codes to keep Indiana's emergency medical services system current with updated trends and treatment modalities. The Commission continues to strive to maintain a rule package that keeps Indiana's emergency medical service providers operating in an efficient and effective manner.

EMS personnel, providers and all interested Hoosiers have a great deal of influence in Indiana's emergency medical services system through public meetings of the commission and its advisory committees. Three standing committees review issues, receive public input and make recommendations to the commission. Those committees are the Education, Operations and EMS for Children Advisory Committees. Each of these committees meets on a quarterly basis to review commission assigned topics relating to their areas of expertise. This year saw the continued efforts of two specialized workgroups to address specific issues facing emergency medical service providers. Public Law 205-203 directs the Commission to establish administrative codes to implement an emergency medical dispatch system throughout Indiana. The Commission must develop training and certification standards for both Emergency Medical Dispatch Centers and Emergency Medical Dispatchers.

In addition, the Commission maintains an active Data Registry Task Force to review the status of implementation and develop plans for the future of the Commission's data collection initiatives. The task force membership represents the Indiana EMS Commission, the EMS staff, and Indiana EMS Providers. Under HIPAA guidelines, the task force is investigating possibilities that will make the EMS Provider monthly run reporting process more efficient. Toggle buttons for different EMS runs (cancelled, convalescent, and emergency) have been added to computer software for more efficient data entry. A SEMA/EMS web site for EMS run report/query for public inquiry was instituted. An automated report that is generated by the state data registry creates multiple-formatted PDF reports that are entered onto the SEMA/EMS web site. A "No Patient" button has expedited data entry for some EMS services. The web site pages and PDF-formatted reports are currently under construction with expected completion in mid-2004. During 2003, the task force reviewed, drafted, and coordinated additional upgrades and procedures with the EMS Commission, EMS Providers, and the state's software vendor. One example of the software improvements completed this year was the "Provider Reporting By Month Report" enabling the EMS Commission to track which EMS Providers have been submitting their monthly run reports to the EMS Data Registry Central Site.

Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission – Howard Cundiff, Chairman

Included within this 19-member commission are the state health and labor commissioners and a representative of each of the following disciplines: paid and volunteer fire departments, fire insurance industry, manufactured housing industry, field of fire protection engineering, building contracting, one and two-family dwelling builders, registered architects, heating/ventilation/air-conditioning/plumbing industry design or construction of regulated lifting devices, local building commissioners, regulated amusement devices industry, industry knowledgeable in accessibility requirements, owners and operators of underground and aboveground motor fuel storage tanks, dispensing systems, and the masonry industry. The State Building Commissioner and State Fire Marshal are non-voting members of the Commission.

The duties of the Commission, as set forth in Indiana Code 22-12 and 22-13, are to adopt a statewide code of fire safety laws and building laws, review the fire safety laws and building laws adopted in the ordinances of political subdivisions, grant or deny requests for variances from the rules of the Commission and, when re-

COMMISSIONS (Cont.)

quested, review orders issued by political subdivisions and conduct administrative hearings to uphold, modify or reverse local and agency orders.

Indiana Emergency Response Commission – Patrick R. Ralston, Chairman

The Indiana Emergency Response Commission (IERC) consists of 13 members appointed by the Governor who represent local and state government, industry and the public. The commission is chaired by the director of the State Emergency Management Agency and vice-chaired by the commissioner of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The creation of the IERC was mandated by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986. It is charged with maintaining Title III records in Indiana, as well as with supervising and coordinating the activities of Indiana's 92 local emergency planning committees (LEPC).

The LEPCs are composed of elected state and local officials, representatives from law enforcement, emergency management, firefighting, emergency medical services, health, local environmental management, hospital management, transportation, broadcast and print media; community groups; and owners and operators of facilities storing and using Title III chemicals.

Each LEPC is charged with developing an emergency response plan to deal with accidental chemical releases from Title III facilities in its county and with making available to the general public chemical information submitted by those facilities. The LEPCs are funded through EPCRA under Indiana Code (IC) 6-10.

The IERC operates under the authority of IC 36-7-36 and IC 36-7-37. The commission meets bi-monthly and acts upon the recommendations of its six committees: policy, legislative, training, fiscal, communications and technical, each of which is chaired by a commission member.

The Commission provides the LEPCs with the IERC Policy Manual in both electronic and CD-ROM format. In addition, the manual is made available on the IERC home page. Also, in 2002, electronic filing was initiated, enabling facilities to submit their annual Tier II reports using the Internet. The Commission continued a Memorandum of Understanding with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and the State Emergency Management Agency to outline the responsibilities of each agency with regard to the Emergency Planning Community Right To Know Act.

BOARDS

Public Safety Training Institute Board – Patrick R. Ralston, Chairman

The members of the Public Safety Training Institute (PSTI) Board of Directors provide guidance and direction to PSTI's mission of ensuring that training for Indiana's responders is among the best in the United States.

Because of the wide variety of public safety disciplines, such as firefighting, emergency management, environmental management, fire and building inspections, emergency medical services and other public safety activities, the 10 member board is comprised of representatives who can provide a full spectrum of expertise. The board consists of five officials from state government: the executive director of the Department of Fire and Building Services, the chair-person of the Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education, the deputy director of the State Emergency Management Agency, the commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, and the State Fire Marshal. The board is completed with five individuals appointed by the Governor: a paid firefighter, a volunteer firefighter, a public safety employee who is not a firefighter, a municipal or county building inspector and a member of the medical profession. Members serve four-year terms, as long as they hold the same position, office or occupation that qualified them for their original appointment. Members may be reappointed in the same manner they were selected. Board members oversee the operations of

BOARDS (Cont.)

the five PSTI Academies: Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services, Hazardous Materials, Fire, and Search and Rescue.

Regulated Amusement Device Safety Board - B. D. Fuller, Chairman

Subject to the approval of the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission, the Regulated Amusement Safety Board is responsible for adopting rules under Indiana Code 4-22-2 to create equipment laws applicable to the regulation of amusement devices. The board has 11 members appointed as follows: chief inspector of the OSBC's Elevator/Amusement Safety Division; a representative of an insurance company; a carnival owner; a representative of a state or county fair organization; a representative of a manufacturer of regulated amusement devices; a representative of an amusement park; a representative of a festival or event organization; a professional engineer; and three individuals who represent the general public. One of these three individuals is appointed by the Governor and the other two are appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. The board is required to meet at least biannually.

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Rules Board - Charles Tilleman, Chairman

The Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Rules Board was established through Indiana Code 22-12-4. It consists of 10 members who represent regulated entities, six of whom must be professional engineers registered in Indiana.

The board is responsible for the consideration of requirements that are incorporated into the Indiana Administrative Rules (IAC) at Title 680. The board also considers requests for variance from those rules.

The complex nature of engineering requirements associated with boiler and pressure vessel construction necessitates that engineers serving on the board are familiar with the specific requirements of the standards they adopt. These requirements form the basis for extending rules to include requirements for installation, inspection, repair and alteration of regulated equipment.

Recent changes have moved the list of vessels exempted from regulation from statute to the administrative code. This will allow the Rules Board to update the categories and types of vessels subject to regulation, recognizing the technological changes that have occurred in the more than 50 years that the (pre) existing statutory verbiage has been on the books.

Additionally, issues related to free trade in a "globalized" economy will prompt the rules board to consider expanding its adoption of standards to include those initiated by foreign entities. Consequently, the role played by this board in the future of Indiana will be significant.

Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education - Paul Covington, Chairman

The BFPSE has the responsibility for establishing the rules and regulations for voluntary training for fire service and, for some specialized training, non-fire service personnel in Indiana including setting criteria for certification of firefighters at different levels of education within the state. The Board has taken a very proactive approach to fire service training and has placed Indiana in the forefront of certifications offered.

The board consists of 11 voting members. The Governor appoints nine individuals as voting members of the board, each to serve a term of four years. The state fire marshal and the executive director of the Public Safety Institute also serve as voting members of the board. The board must include these appointed members: 1) two fire chiefs; 2) two individuals who are not fire chiefs but are officers of a fire department; 3) two members of a fire department who are not officers, but have at least 10 years of fire protection service; and 4) three citizens who are not members of a fire department. The Board may grant or deny requests for variances from their rules and conduct administrative hearings.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Administrative Law Judge - William Teegarden

It is the charge of the administrative law judge to provide promptness and consistency in legal decisions. These decisions will be indexed to provide a precedent for future, similar matters. The administrative law judge hears cases that arise before the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission, Emergency Medical Services Commission and the Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education. Both the administrative law judge and the general counsel are assisted by a certified paralegal.

During 2003, the administrative law judge disposed of 74 cases, writing decisions in nine of them. There were 90 new cases in 2003 with 76 from the Fire Prevention and Building Prevention Commission, five referral's for Fact Finding from the Fire Prevention and Building Prevention Commission and 11 from the Emergency Medical Services Commission.

The administrative law judge is also the SEMA representative for purposes of the Interagency Agreement on Mediation. Mediations have been conducted for the Natural Resources Commission and the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

General Counsel - Bradley S. Gavin

The Office of the General Counsel serves as legal counsel to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the Department of Fire and Building Services (DFBS), and the Public Safety Training Institute (PSTI). The Office of the General Counsel also provides legal advice to the Emergency Medical Services Commission, the Emergency Response Commission, the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules Board, the Regulated Amusement Device Safety Board, the Public Safety Training Board, and the Emergency Management, Fire and Building Services, and Public Safety Training Foundation.

The General Counsel serves as the agency ethics officer and worked with the Human Resources Division to resolve personnel issues. The General Counsel also assists senior management in establishing strategic plans and objectives, serving as a legislative liaison, and acts as a general problem solver and negotiator.

The Office of the General Counsel assisted the Office of the State Building Commissioner and the Technical Services Division of DFBS in the development of rules and policies to implement Indiana's building and equipment laws such as those governing commercial and industrial buildings, elevators, boilers and pressure vessels and amusement devices. Additionally, the General Counsel assists in the development of enforcement actions to remedy violations of these building and equipment laws. In 2003, the Office of the General Counsel represented the Office of the State Building Commissioner in 5 new cases before the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission.

The Office of General Counsel assisted the Emergency Medical Services Division of the State Emergency Management Agency in the development of rules and policies to implement the emergency medical services laws. In 2003, the Office of the General Counsel initiated 16 new enforcement actions for Emergency Medical Services.

The Office of the General Counsel drafts and reviews contracts, grant agreements and memorandums of understanding entered into by SEMA, DFBS and PSTI. In this capacity, the Office of the General Counsel drafted and/or reviewed 62 contracts and 307 grant agreements for SEMA, DFBS, and PSTI.

In addition, the General Counsel writes articles for publication in the agency's newsletter, Hoosier Safety, and the Indiana Emergency Response Commission's newsletter, Sercular, and gives presentations to the emergency medical service and emergency management communities regarding their duties under Indiana law.



PATRICK R. RALSTON
*Executive Director/SEMA/DFBS
Chairman of the Board/PSTI*

PAM SCHMALFELDT
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Emergency Management Academy

Brad Thatcher

Search and Rescue Academy

John Newcomer

Hazardous Materials Academy

Randy Wood

Fire Academy

Ivan Nevil

Emergency Medical Services Academy

Tony Pagano

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Mitigation/Recovery

The Mitigation and Recovery Division is responsible for two areas. *Mitigation Activities* reduce or eliminate the threat or effect of a known hazard. *Recovery Operations* analyze the damages sustained as a result of a disaster, determine the appropriate methods of assisting individual victims, not for profit organizations and local governmental units, repair damages to pre-disaster conditions; and administer mitigation and/or recovery programs as required.

Division staff conducted preliminary damage assessments for both individual assistance and public assistance needs throughout the state. As a result, Federal Disaster Assistance Programs were made available to counties under two Presidential Major Disaster Declarations.

At the request of Governor O'Bannon, the President declared a Major Disaster for the State of Indiana (DR-1476-IN) to assist local governments and residents recover from the Independence Day damages caused by severe storms, tornadoes and



SEMA

State Emergency Management Agency



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE STAFF: (Left to Right)
Dave Crose, Technological Hazards Division Director; Manuela Johnson, Anti-Terrorism Division Director; Phil Brown, Mitigation/Recovery Division Director; Dave Perkins, Operations Division Director; Phil Roberts, SEMA Deputy Director; Brad Thatcher, Preparedness Division Director

flooding that occurred from July 4th through Aug 6th.

Forty-six Indiana counties were included in this declaration. The Declared Counties were: Adams, Allen, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Delaware, Fountain, Fulton, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jay, Kosciusko, Lake, Madi-

son, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Owen, Parke, Porter, Pulaski, Randolph, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitely. This declaration included both Individual Assistance and Public Assistance. USSBA Disaster Loan Program assistance was also provided. A Disaster

Field Office (DFO) was established in Kokomo.

The Governor requested a second Presidential Major Disaster declaration for the State of Indiana (DR-1487-IN) as a result of damages sustained during the Labor Day severe storms, tornadoes and flooding that hit the state on Aug 26th through Sept 15th. FEMA granted individual



Park Avenue in the City of Kokomo, an especially hard-hit area during the July 2003 flooding.

assistance only to twenty-one central Indiana counties. Counties designated were: Blackford, Boone, Clay, Delaware, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Jay, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Owen, Putnam, Randolph, and Shelby. The Disaster Field Office (DFO) for this disaster was established on the northwest side of Indianapolis. Division staff performed continuous field duty for over 3 months while assigned to DFOs. While assigned this duty, the Infrastructure, Human Services and Mitigation Branches utilized the Federal Emergency Management Agency's updated "NEMIS" automated disaster data system. Damage assessment and training activities also

resulted in additional time in the field.

Infrastructure

The Infrastructure Branch spent the year administering the latest Presidential Major Disaster Declarations (DR-1476-IN) and two previous declarations (DR-1418-IN and DR-1433-IN). A FEMA preliminary damage assessment was conducted and a Public Assistance request was made for the Labor Day Flood (DR-1487-IN).

The first disaster declaration for flooding, DR-1476-IN was declared on July 28th for the severe storms, tornadoes and flooding and included 13 northern Indiana counties designated for Public Assistance. The counties were Adams, Allen, Carroll, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Kosciusko, Miami, Newton, Parke,

Tippecanoe, Warren and Wells. Additional counties were designated on July 28th to include Cass, Clay, Jay, Tipton and Union. On August 12th Fountain, Wabash, White and Greene were also designated. And finally, on August 22nd, Owen County was added making a total of 23 counties eligible for the Public Assistance program.

The Infrastructure Branch quickly identified suitable meeting locations throughout the stricken area and presented five Applicant Briefings for local governments and eligible not for profit organizations. These briefings outlined the Public Assistance Program, familiarized applicants with program requirements, took formal applications for assistance and set appointments with Project Officers to meet with applicants.

The Disaster Field

Office for the Independence Day Flood was established in Kokomo. A total of 169 applicants from the 23 counties were provided over \$5.8 million in assistance.

The second disaster declaration requested, the Labor Day Storms, tornadoes & flooding, was for the period of August 26th through September 15th. The Governor requested Public Assistance program designations for 11 of the hardest hit counties on October 2, 2003. His request was for the designation of Adams, Hamilton, Hendricks, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Owen, Putnam, Randolph, St. Joseph and Sullivan Counties. The President granted Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation only for this disaster. FEMA formally denied his request for Public Assistance on October 15th



Indiana Department of Transportation vehicles were a welcome sight during the recent flooding.

citing insufficient impact to warrant designation.

On November 14, 2003, based upon new information and identification of additional damages, the State of Indiana appealed FEMA's decision to deny the Public Assistance program. On December 3, 2003, FEMA turned down the appeal stating "that it does not appear that the level of damage suffered in this event is beyond the capability of the state and local governments".

During the past year two Damage Assessment classes were conducted as well as two Debris Management classes. This training provided local government with over 100 trained personnel in each subject area.

Training continues to be a high priority. The Infrastructure Branch developed training materials for the Public Assistance Program Applicant Briefing and Debris

Management training. County workshops were conducted; targeting affected local governmental units, throughout the disaster area. As a part of the on-going training effort of the Division, the Infrastructure Branch assisted in the delivery of damage assessment training throughout the state on an as requested basis.

Infrastructure personnel were involved in preliminary damage assessments, terrorism training, EMA Workshops, *CSEPP Exercise*, state-wide exercises, the IEMA Conference, the FEMA/State Public Assistance Workshop and provided assistance to the Operations Division throughout the year.

Human Services

The Human Services Branch oversees the Individual Assistance programs as administered by FEMA as provided by federal law PL93-288, as



July flooding inundates a farm near Martinsburg.

amended by PL 100-707, under Presidential declared disasters. The primary responsibility is to review Other Needs Assistance and resolve issues concerning individual disaster victims.

During 2003, the Branch monitored FEMA Other Needs Assistance programs and maintained liaison with federal individual assistance personnel during two Presidential Major Disaster Declarations. The Branch also acts as the State's clearinghouse for individual disaster needs.

DR-1476-IN, designated the counties of Adams, Allen, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Delaware, Fountain, Fulton, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jay, Kosciusko, Lake, Madison, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Owen,

Parke, Porter, Pulaski, Randolph, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley. To date there has been almost \$13.2 million in Other Needs Assistance and Disaster Housing disbursed to victims of this disaster. Additionally, over \$24.9 million in US Small Business Administration Disaster Loans have been disbursed to victims of this disaster.

The second disaster, DR-1487-IN, involved the counties of: Blackford, Boone, Clay, Delaware, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Jay, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Owen, Putnam, Randolph, and Shelby. To date, Other Needs Assistance (ONA) grants and Disaster Housing Assistance for



City of Bluffton in Wells County during the July flooding along the Wabash River.



The St. Mary's River at Decatur in Adams County.

\$8,124,927 have been awarded to the victims to repair or replace personal property as well as repair damages to their homes. The US Small Business Administration has provided Disaster Loans of over \$3.6 million to these victims.

In both disasters many victims received low interest loans through the Small Business Administration to repair damages to their homes and replace personal property if there was insufficient insurance coverage. The ONA program is working closely with SBA as both disasters are still open and activity continues. Every effort is made to see that the needs of the victims are met and that aid is given in a timely manner and that duplication of benefits is avoided.

Human Services has also helped in training

local emergency management officials in the area of damage assessment.

The Human Services Branch has been preparing for changes in the Individual and Family Grant Program. In January 2003 the Individual and Household Program was replaced by the ONA Program. This is a combination of the IFG Program and the FEMA Disaster Housing Program. In the new program, FEMA has a more active role in processing cases and issuing grant checks. The IFG program manager transitioned to the Indiana Human Services Program Manager (HSPM) and works closely with the FEMA Human Services Program Manager to ensure victims are adequately and fairly dealt with. The HSPM also deals directly with applicants in problem resolution and is their advocate to FEMA. The HSPM

provides further assistance by working closely with the local Indiana Volunteer Organizations. These organizations provide assistance to victims that have needs that are not covered by government programs.

Over the last ten years Indiana has received assistance in the form of IFG grants of over \$13.9 million helping thousands of disaster victims and their families. The grants are awarded to replace necessary household goods, immediate repairs and other essential items. Grant awards are made for victims that have been denied U. S. Small Business Administration loans (due to inability to repay a loan) to repair damages to the applicant's property.

Human Services Branch has also been part of the restructuring of the Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (INVOAD). This is a group of organizations that help with disaster recovery. Organizations such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, United Methodist Church, etc., are invaluable in their assistance to disaster victims and their families when needed in our state.

The Human Services Branch has provided instructions to local governments and volunteers in the techniques of damage assessment of

homes and businesses. This on-going training effort has been well received throughout the state.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program was designed, in the aftermath of a disaster, to permanently reduce or remove structures from vulnerability to the hazard that prompted the disaster declaration. However, it has evolved into a program that allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to any natural hazard. This program allocates 75% of the total project cost, with the local match being 25%.

In the year 2001 the Federal government enacted the Disaster Mitigation act of 2000. This legislation changed the amount of funding available to a state post-disaster, reducing funding to 7.5% of the total expenditures for disaster recovery. Pre-disaster mitigation planning is now a requirement to secure any mitigation funding. In support of these objectives the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided funding under the Pre-disaster Mitigation program (PDM) to funds to accomplish these goals. The State of Indiana

received an additional grant of \$250,000 to assist communities in writing plans. The State is planning to use a portion of this money to acquire an Internet based planning tool to assist the communities in developing their plans and allows the State access to plan while in process to provide real-time feed back.

In October of 2003 the SEMA submitted 3 applications for possible funding under the Pre-disaster Mitigation competitive. The awarding of these grants will be decided by a national panel and will be announced sometime in 2004.

As a result of the flood events of July and September, the communities have identified approximately 350 structures that were substantially damaged (greater than 40-50% of their market value depending on the local flood ordinance) or because they were built in the floodway and cannot be repaired. The State Emergency Management Agency is committed to acquiring the homes of those homeowners who can not return to their homes because they were substantially damaged or are in the floodway. Twelve communities are submitting application for acquisition of homes.

These projects not only reduce risk to property and the health and safety of the owners; it returns land to green space.

Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant

Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant (DPIG) assistance is to prepare for, respond to, recover from, or mitigate against hazards. Historically, DPIG has been used to assist in the development of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) and mitigation planning (pre-and post-disaster mitigation plans, recovery plans and training to respond to disasters). The division continues to use this program to assist communities in hazard mitigation projects.

This program continues to work with Noble County and Rome City to complete the EAP for Sylvan Lake for the protection of local and downstream residents. The completion of the plan is a portion of a project to complete repairs to the dam. The mitigation division has been working with Muscatatuck Development Center, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the City of North Vernon to develop an EAP for Brush Creek Lake. The lake is located on the grounds of the Development Center and is a backup source of

water for the City of North Vernon. After the wet spring, the dam developed some seepage locations that requires monitoring until the problems can be corrected. The dam was stabilized during 2003, however periodic checks especially after heavy or continuous rains are being done, until a permanent solution is found for the problems.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

This program was established as a result of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. The changes to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) were the direct result of the Mississippi Flood of 1993, and the continuing requests of the states to provide pre-disaster mitigation funding. Each of the fifty states and the territories are eligible for funding under FMA based upon the number of flood insurance policies in effect and insurance premiums coming from each state. The money is provided as 75/25 matching grants for the acquisition or retrofitting of repetitive structures located in areas of flood risk. The regulation provides an additional grant that equals 15% of the grant for mitigation planning. Using this program, Adams County

will also able to develop its Flood Hazard portion of their county's all-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Dekalb County is using the project funding for 2002-2003 to further their acquisitions in the Holiday Lake area. The program guidelines require an approved flood mitigation plan and that the structures being acquired have flood insurance policies in force at the time of the acquisition.

Earthquake Program

2003 saw the completion of the structural retrofit of the fire stations in New Harmony, Newburgh, and Chrisney. Non-structural retrofit projects are being implemented with the New Harmony School, Posey County 911 Center, and the hospitals in Williamsport, in Warren and Clay Counties.

With the support of the Hazard Mitigation Program, the Earthquake Branch has partnered with the Indiana Geological Survey to develop a seismic hazard map for the State of Indiana. When completed this map can be incorporated into mitigation planning. The mapping will be capable of being used in FEMA's loss estimation tool "Hazards U.S." (HAZUS).

With the approval of the State Hazard Mitigation Council, the Earthquake Branch again partnered with Indiana Geological Survey. This partnership was to develop an earthquake hazard and risk video that covers the entire state. The video focuses on the seismically active areas such as the New Madrid Seismic Zone, Wabash Valley Seismic Zone and the Anna Seismic Zone. It also depicts the geologic conditions of the state as well as what is at risk from an earthquake, such as damage to the states infrastructure, building stock and economy. When completed this video will be shared with all 92 counties for public education and awareness as well as planning purposes.

The Earthquake Branch has also joined Purdue University's Department of Civil Engineering in an effort to develop a post-disaster building evaluation program. The program is designed to train and use volunteer professional engineers and graduate program engineering students. The program will assist SEMA and local communities with evaluating buildings that were damaged after a catastrophic disaster. The training of inspectors and

instructors will be conducted at Purdue University during the second semester of the 2003-2004 school year.

Project Impact

The Project Impact - Disaster Resistant Communities is a program designed to form partnerships between the communities, businesses, industry and government. The partnership is intended to provide a sustained effort to make communities more disaster resistant. This enables the community to address their hazards through partnering and show that the design and construction of hazard resistant structures can significantly increase a community's ability to withstand disasters.

Project Impact is nearing its completion in Indiana. There are two remaining counties with active programs that are still being funded by FEMA. St. Joseph County has completed projects that will help to reduce the severity of disasters in their area. Lake County is working on a warning system that can help inform its residents of impending severe weather and other projects that will lessen the results of a disaster.

After this year all counties participating in Project Impact will be funding the program

locally and no additional Project Impact funds will be available.

Operations

General

The EOC underwent several major construction changes this year - all designed to enhance agency security. The first change was the construction of a Secure Room as directed by FEMA and Homeland Security. A secure Video Telephone Conferencing (VTC) system was installed. The Governors Conference Room was enlarged and tighter restrictions for its use were implemented. There were security doors installed at the entrance to W046 (reception area) and security cameras monitor all areas seven days a week, 24 hours a day.

The Division also (at

the request of NASA) participated in the search for shuttle debris in southern Indiana after that tragic accident.

Emergency Operations Center

The EOC was activated eight times this year for a total of 3,710.75 man-hours. The Governors Conference held in August and a large State Police presence during activations contributed to the higher than normal number of man-hours. The staff maintained and operated 31 computers, the ID card system with two additional (Field systems) being added, and maintained the SEMA paging system consisting of 283 pagers agency wide, plus 350 pagers used by local jurisdictions. EOC staff also maintains a pool of six cars that are used by the entire agency. Staff



An enlarged Governor's Conference Room, tighter use restrictions, and video teleconferencing will allow more effective use of this vital function.

conducted five county Emergency Message and Handling System (TracSys) classes and four EOC technical assistance visits. The EOC was used for 19 meetings or training sessions and the Governors Conference Room used 51 times for meetings. Several of the activations were due to severe flooding resulting in the transfer of 1,165,000 sandbags to local jurisdictions.

Field Operations

The field staff conducted over 4,500 site visits. Assistance was provided for program requirements, public officials' inquiries, support to the anti-terrorism program and participation in several local exercises. Field staff also provided assistance to local jurisdictions during our numerous flood events and several minor emergency situations.

Communications

The RACES staff decreased in size to 22 active members this year. RACES personnel participated in six exercises and conducted the first successful emergency radio test of the CUSEC state network. All the CUSEC states and three federal agencies were contacted in the test.

The workload for the dispatchers was heavy again this year with over 36,000 calls received. Not including calls for Emergency Management and routine traffic, the following is a breakdown of after-hour emergency calls in support of other state agencies:

IDEM	1,318
Arson	450
HazMat	20
SFMO	14
K-9 SAR	5
MDI	14
DNR	143
IDOH	18

A new two-station console, which increases

the effectiveness of our communications system, was installed in the dispatch section. Additionally, the staff programmed and installed 62 mobile and 74 portable radios for the state's Hoosier Safety 800-Megahertz Program.

Preparedness

The division is responsible for providing an integrated comprehensive emergency management program, focusing on planning, training, exercising, and providing technical assistance to both state agencies and local jurisdictions throughout the State of Indiana. The successful implementation of these focus areas provides a foundation which allows the state to sustain its efforts to lessening the affects of, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural, technological and state and national security hazards to include Acts of Terrorism involving Weapons of Mass Destruction.

During 2003 the division received three terrorism preparedness grants. Two of the grants were from FEMA. The first, for \$2,589,704, was to provide Continuity of Government, Continuity of Operations and Comprehensive Emergency

Management Planning, establishment of Community Emergency Response Teams and Citizens Corps Councils. These projects are ongoing and will be completed during the 2004 calendar year.

The second grant, from FEMA, for \$386,758 was provided to assist in the establishment of a statewide Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training program. This project was implemented in January of 2003 and is currently being used in 62 counties.

The third of the three grants was received from the Office of Domestic Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security for \$2,000,000 to conduct terrorism exercises for eleven Indiana Weapons of Mass Destruction Regional Response Task Force teams. This comprehensive exercise-training program is scheduled for completion by December of 2005.

The division received a grant from the Department of Justice in 2002 for \$277,000 to conduct terrorism exercises for county level jurisdictions with populations under 35,000. There are 51 counties participating in this program. All will have completed an exercise by February 2005.

Elements of the Preparedness Division



New security doors with one-way mirrored glass panels add security for the reception area of room W-046.

were also tasked to assist with the development of strategic planning documents for the newly formed Indiana Weapons of Mass Destruction Regional Response Task Force. Assistance has been provided other state agencies for developing various terrorism-related response plans, and with designing and implementing various terrorism-related exercise programs.

Local Comprehensive Emergency Planning Branch

This branch continued its vigorous program of helping local jurisdictions revise their CEMPs. A total of 80 counties are expected to have converted their Emergency Operations Plans into the comprehensive planning format. Counties developing these plans will greatly enhance their ability to respond quickly, maximize resources, and promote coordination with various disciplines and agencies within their respective jurisdictions.

Two Comprehensive Emergency Management Planning Courses were conducted during the last year and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Planning Guide that was authored and distributed during 2001 was updated and sent to all 92

counties as a quick reference guide to ensure that planning standards were maintained for 2003.

The branch also promoted the Planning Outreach Program where planning technical assistance was provided to any county that requested it. Much of this assistance was provided to counties to assist them with the development of Hazard Analysis documents and with researching historical events on disasters and emergencies throughout the State.

Additionally, the Local Planning Branch was instrumental in providing federal supplemental funding for emergency planning activities to ensure that current trends in emergency preparedness were maintained throughout the State of Indiana. This funding came in the form of individual sub-grants to each county and required specific performance measures to be completed in order for those funds to be released.

Further activities completed by the Local Planning Branch included:

- Presented the pilot presentation of the Standard Operating Procedures Development

Course in conjunction with the Preparedness Division's Training Branch.

- Presented the Hazard Analysis Development Course twice in each of the Skills Week Training periods, both in the spring and summer course sessions.

- Assisted the Preparedness Division's Exercise Branch by facilitating and providing general information at various meetings and tabletop exercises concerning the Terrorism Consequence Management Program.

- Assisted the Governor's Counter-Terrorism and Security Council with development of the appropriate actions to be taken by state agencies when elevating from one Homeland Security Threat Level to another.

- Provided support and emergency preparedness information to Indiana University students through a series of Bio-Terrorism Seminars that focused on what considerations and issues would have to be addressed if a biological agent was introduced into an Indiana community.

- Supported other projects, training, and programs as directed or required for both State and Local jurisdictions.

State Comprehensive Emergency Planning Branch

The Branch performed an extensive review of the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), which was promulgated by the Governor in February. This year we began a new initiative whereby individual functions are reviewed monthly, on a rotating basis. This results in a more efficient and focused work group structure, with higher productivity.

Several other changes have impacted Comprehensive Emergency Planning. Laws pertaining to Emergency Management are now under Indiana Code Title 10-14. Executive Order 03-34, which establishes and clarifies duties of state agencies for all matters relating to emergency management, was promulgated. New standards of planning were received from FEMA. All of these events have been a catalyst for major modifications to the existing plan.

SEMA Planning staff has begun working with State agencies and organizations to complete Continuity of Operations Plans. This project will occur over the next three years and will ensure that

essential functions continue in case of an emergency/disaster.

The State CEMP Branch is expanding its comprehensive planning within the State. Liaison to several committees in Disaster/Emergency planning include The Indiana Safe School Program, The Indiana Radiological Response Team Committee, The State GIS Emergency Management Implementation Committee, The Indiana Drought Initiative Working Group, The State Facility Evacuation Core Committee, and the newly formed Indiana Disaster Mental Health Committee.

The branch staff acts as liaison to the Indiana Voluntary Organizations Assisting in Disaster (INVOAD). This organization was very active during the response to recent flooding. In cooperation with the State and other non-profit organizations, the INVOAD deployed cutting edge technology using an automated internet-based system to aid donation management, case management tracking of flood victims, and other agency coordination activities. This system greatly enhanced the response to victims of these disasters.

Other activities included:

- Assisting the Indiana

Counter Terrorism and Security Council with research and Reports

- Conducting Training and Orientation for incoming staff
- Participation in Training, Exercise and Workshop Activities
- Assisting Local Emergency Management Agencies with program requirements, Software and Hardware automation resources and compliance resources.
- Providing Technical Support to all State Agencies for the research and development of various planning issues.
- Maintaining documentation for the Emergency Management Performance Grants. Assisting as a support mechanism for other staff within the Division (and the Agency as a whole) with several projects.

Technological Hazards

The mission of the Technological Hazards Division is to protect the citizens of Indiana from any technologically related incident. Members of the division serve on the Southern States Energy Board, the Transuranic Transportation Working Group for Low Level Radioactive Waste and the Midwest Radioactive Materials Transportation Committee, which repre-

sents 12 Midwestern states on issues regarding nuclear power plants in the United States.

The division is also involved with the Indiana State Board of Health in planning for radiological incidents. All transportation of radioactive materials is tracked by the SEMA communications center, using Transcom, a national system operated by the Department of Energy.

The division also performs administrative duties for the Indiana Emergency Response Commission.

Hazardous Materials Hazardous Materials Training Program:

Through the federally funded SARA Title III program, hazardous materials (hazmat) training was provided to 395 emergency responders in 2003. Since 1989, 17,220 hazmat responders have been trained through this program

Some of the training courses presented are: First Responder Hazmat Technician, Operating Site Practices, Hazmat Decontamination, Hazmat Technician refresher, Hazmat Operations, Incident Command, Hazmat Medical Technician, Hazmat Chemistry, Hazmat Contingency Plan Exercise, CAMEO, and Train-the-Trainer.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program:

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program (HMEP) provided training and planning funding to Indiana's 91 Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC).

SARA Title III Field Coordinators

The activities of the 91 Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in Indiana are coordinated by 2 field coordinators. The respective territorial responsibilities of the LEPC field coordinators can roughly be categorized into the northern and southern halves of the state. This territorial grouping does not affect the ability of an LEPC to access the expertise of either field coordinator. It has also given LEPCs a sense of ownership, equality and effective representation in their management by the Indiana Emergency Response Commission (IERC).

The field representatives have been a part of LEPC management since 1997. The primary responsibilities of these coordinators have been defined as follows:

- Provide a link between the IERC and LEPCs

- Identify the existing status of all the LEPCs
- Provide assistance to resurrect, maintain and / or sustain all LEPCs
- Identify functioning/nonfunctioning LEPC operational systems

To date, the field coordinators have diligently addressed these responsibilities. In 2002, two LEPC Counties merged and became a LEPC Planning district. The new district is called the Washington-Orange County LEPC District. This is the first time this has been done and is working very well. As a result, the number of active LEPCs-54 out of 92 in 1997 – has risen steadily each year to 80 out of 91. The field coordinators anticipate that this number will continue to rise.

In 2000, the field coordinators were tasked with reviewing the LEPC Hazardous Materials Plans. In addition to facilitating an effective LEPC plan based on the National Response Team's hazardous materials planning guide, this task was to accomplish the following:

- Provide a face-to-face plan-review process
- Provide on-the-spot feedback on the plans
- Eliminate duplications in the current plans where applicable

- Promote a sense of plan ownership by LEPC members

All of these plans have been reviewed by the respective coordinators and LEPCs have received comments on their plans. The field coordinators anticipate that annual LEPC plan updates will address the comments derived from the plan reviews. In addition, the LEPC field coordinators attended a train-the-trainer course for the new EPA CAMEO fm program. This free updated software is available on the EPA web site. Since January 2003, the Field Coordinators have been offering training opportunities to LEPCs, local fire departments, regional HazMat teams and all interested parties on the use of the new version of CAMEO, AKA CAMEOfm. The duration of these “hands on” training workshops are between 4 and 8 hours and are designed to meet the specific needs of the participants. Participants have the option of selecting individual and/or group sessions to fit their day-to-day activities. Since CAMEOfm is an important and useful tool in the development of the LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan, the Field Coordinators provide the training workshops as quickly as the requests are received. They will

continue to provide the training workshops as long as the need exists.

Through the field coordinators, a strong link has been established between the LEPCs and the IERC. As a result of this link the IERC can meet its goal of bringing inactive LEPCs to active status and sustaining all active LEPCs.

CSEPP

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is a comprehensive program which addresses the storage, threat and eventual safe destruction of nerve agent VX stored at the Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) in Vermillion County, Indiana.

The Army announced in May of 2002 that the destruction of the chemical agency stockpile at the NECD would be accelerated due to the potential for terrorist activity following the attacks of September 11, 2001. This action by Congress will mean that the date for the final destruction of the VX stockpile will be in early 2005, nearly two years ahead of the Chemical Weapons Treaty deadline.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the Army have agreed that the accelerated disposal facility can operate under existing

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations that allow treatment in tanks and containers without a permit. The agreement allows accelerated destruction of the chemical agent stockpile on a schedule nearly two years ahead of the original disposal schedule. IDEM will continue to monitor and oversee the Newport Chemical Agency Disposal Facility during construction and operations. Operating under RCRA without a permit eliminates the administrative requirements of permitted operations, while continue to protect the environment.

The Army's accelerated neutralization process will destroy the VX on-site using sodium hydroxide. Disposal of the neutralization byproduct, hydrolysate, is currently under study. Public meetings will be held by the Army to present to the public the various options the Army is considering at this time.

As of August 2003, 98% of the demilitarization facility construction had been completed.

CSEPP county first responders are continually being trained in the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE). The first responders are trained in courses designed for Chemical Awareness, ACT/FAST, decontamination procedures and PPE.

Refreshers course are also being presented to trained first responders.

Outdoor warning sirens and indoor alert system (IAS) radios are two elements of the CSEPP alert and notification program. Nine additional outdoor warning sirens have been installed in Vermillion, Parke and Fountain counties with an additional three sirens planned for Parke County. The IAS radios have been purchased and installed in homes and businesses in areas of Vermillion, Parke and Fountain Counties. The IAS radio also features the NOAA weather radio frequency that alerts citizens to severe weather conditions in their area.

A complete update of the CSEPP community's 800 MHz radio system has been completed. Funding for this project was received in late September 2002 for the purpose of a complete update and/or upgrade of the original 800 MHz radio communications system installed in 1991-1992. This project included the complete replacement of the infrastructure between the Newport community and Indianapolis and also included the replacement of mobile and portable radio equipment.

The final phase of the Indiana CSEPP Micro-

wave System has been completed. This system will enhance the reliability of the Alert and Notification system in Indiana. The activation capability for the outdoor warning system and the indoor alert system radios is currently carried on the microwave system. The Emergency Management Information System software has been installed in the 24-hour warning points in Vermillion, Parke and Fountain Counties. This initial notification capability was made possible by the completion of the microwave system. Prior to the microwave system, the 24-hour warning points relied primarily on the Newport Alert and Notification System, a dedicated telephone system.

The Citizens Advisory Commission (CAC) has been meeting quarterly and is closely monitoring the progress of the chemical demilitarization facility at the NECD. Presentations have been made to the CAC relative to Program Management for Chemical Demilitarization and on the speedy neutralization process being funded for the Newport area.

The public education program of CSEPP has expanded into a new media campaign. The Ready, Set, Act theme will be used at the Newport Community site for a

public affairs campaign to begin later this year. This theme will be used throughout the campaign in radio and newspaper advertising. Coloring books, magnets and stickers have also been purchased to distribute throughout the Newport community of Fountain, Parke and Vermillion counties. Public Information Officers also continue to provide informational briefings in the CSEPP community. Schools, nursing homes, community centers, business organizations and others have been visited by our local PIOs. Topics of discussion include alert and notification systems, evacuation procedures, sheltering in place, home emergency supply kits and general emergency management and disaster information. The popular annual CSEPP calendar is available throughout the CSEPP community and features artwork from elementary students in Vermillion, Parke and Fountain counties.

This year marks the sixth anniversary of the Army's Public Outreach Office located in the town of Newport, Indiana. Citizens are always welcome to come inside and ask questions at the office and review documents pertaining to demilitarization of the nerve agent VX.

As always, the goal of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program is to provide for the maximum protection for the lives, property and environment of the citizens of Indiana.

Radiation Programs Branch

Emergency Response to Radiological Materials Accident Training:

The Radiation Programs Branch continues to be proactive in preparing local agencies to respond to radiological transportation emergencies. Since June 1999 over 4990 railcars have safely transited the state, carrying tons of low level radioactive waste to Utah and Nevada.

During 2003, Radiological Awareness level training was held in over 30 different counties during 35 training sessions. There have been approximately 525 responders trained, including personnel from local fire, police, county sheriff departments, emergency medical service, emergency management agencies, hospitals, health departments, and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).

In addition to the training sessions, the Director of the Radiation Programs branch serves

as the agency representative to the Purdue Homeland Security Institute advisory board and as the co-chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Terrorism Issues. The meetings have allowed him an opportunity to exchange information with other groups of individuals interested in issues related the transportation of radioactive waste. These meetings have also allowed the Radiation Programs Branch to gauge what public reaction might be when the high level radioactive waste begins to be shipped in the next ten years, and to plan for a much more aggressive public awareness and training program.

Finally, the Radiation Programs Branch, in cooperation with the Department of Energy and the shipping corridor states from West Valley, New York to Idaho Falls, Idaho planed a high level radioactive shipment by rail. The shipment occurred in July 2003, and it was the first shipment of this type of material since Three Mile Island in 1988.

The branch has received nearly \$335,000 in grants from DOE, to purchase equipment and provide training for responders along the transportation routes.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program:

The primary mission of the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program is to plan Indiana's response to a Nuclear Power Plant accident or incident in the unlikely event that one of the four nuclear power plants near it's northern border has a problem. If Dresden or Braidwood in Illinois, or D.C. Cook and Palisades in Michigan, have an inadvertent release of radioactive materials, the Indiana Ingestion Pathway Plan will protect Hoosiers in 11 northern counties from consuming contaminated food.

The Indiana REP Program continues to train Ingestion Pathway Sampling Team personnel from 12 state agencies and nine local emergency management agencies and health departments. More than 120 of these trained responders, both paid and volunteer professionals, will assist in protecting the citizens of any Indiana county affected by a nuclear power plant accident.

The REP outreach program continues to grow. It provides Ingestion Pathway presentations to public officials, including fire chiefs, police chiefs, emergency management directors, and elected officials.

These presentations provide the officials with detailed information on how to make decisions that will best protect their citizens and constituents in case of a radiological emergency.

The REP Program continues to be a part of the Indiana Terrorism Task Force, providing technical assistance to the members of the task force on nuclear or radiological weapons of mass destruction and suggested response to acts of terrorism.

Anti-Terrorism Division

The Anti-Terrorism Division was established in May of 2002 with three staff members: Division Director - Ms. Manuela Johnson; First Responder Liaison - Mr. Larry Copley; and Clerical Assistant - Ms. Mary Fields. The Anti-Terrorism Division is responsible for the administration of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP) State Homeland Security Grant Programs, formerly known as the Department of Justice (DOJ) State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program. SEMA was appointed as the State Administrative

Authority for the DOJ/DHS First Responder Grants.

The Office of Domestic Preparedness State Homeland Security Grant Programs provide funding to enhance the capacity of state and local jurisdictions to plan for, prepare for, prevent, respond to, and mitigate the consequences of, incidents of domestic terrorism involving use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Although monies were allocated for the program in calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001 the first distribution of monies to the states began late in 2001 and early 2002. In order to receive grant funding in 2001, completion of a capabilities, needs and risk assessment was required.

This summer the DHS/ODP mandated a reassessment of the state and local risks and capabilities, needs, and capacities. SEMA, with the assistance of the county emergency management directors, has conducted the assessment process and will be submitting the updates to the DHS. Based upon the assessment, and with the input of local and state fire response agencies, SEMA, using DHS guidance documents, is developing a three-year strategy to address Terrorism prevention, planning,

training, exercises, and response capacity. The State Homeland Security Strategy as well as the assessment data will be used by DHS to determine future funding allocations. These two important documents will also be used to evaluate progress made through the use of the allocated funds by the state and local first response authorities.

In addition to assessment and strategy building roles, the Anti-Terrorism Division has been establishing and enhancing training capacities through partnerships with the Public Safety Training Institute, the State Fire Marshal's Office, and the EMS Commission as well as the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy. The goal of these partners is to create a seamless training effort that will address the needs of all first responders. The State of Indiana will be pursuing an aggressive training effort in 2004 through the financial support of DHS and our partner agencies. The Division and the State Fire Marshal's Office have been able to send first responders to three nationally recognized advanced level train-the-trainer programs at no cost to the students or their agencies. Over 300 students from first re-

sponder agencies throughout the state have taken advantage of these programs in 2003

The Division continues to provide informational presentations to various organizations about the grant programs.

The Anti-Terrorism Division works in concert with the Preparedness Division of SEMA to assure consistency in the Anti-Terrorism Planning, Training, Exercising and Equipping efforts. The Division's role is to assure that Indiana first responders have the knowledge, skills and ability to respond safely to an incident potentially involving WMD and to keep their communities safe from the harmful effects of such an incident. This role is best achieved through effective communications.

The Anti-Terrorism Advisory Committee continues to meet and work with the Anti-Terrorism Division on various grant-related issues. This Committee includes members from the following organizations: The Indiana Volunteer Firefighters Association, The Professional Firefighters Union, the Indiana Fire Chiefs Association, the Firefighters Association, Indiana Alliance of Hazardous Materials Responders, Indiana Association of Chiefs of

Police, Indiana Sheriff's Association, Indiana Bomb Technicians, Indiana Campus Law Enforcement Association, Hospital Based EMS Providers, Fire Department Based EMS Providers, Indiana Ambulance Association, Indiana Public Health Association, Indiana Environmental Health Association, and the Indiana Emergency Management Alliance, as well as having state related agency involvement.

2003 has been a busy grant year as well. In 2003, DHS State Homeland Security Grants were allocated to the states in two parts. With the aggressive time schedules set by DHS, SEMA chose to allocate local funding in the form of subgrants to the counties. The subgrant amounts for Part 1 were based on a minimum allocation of \$25,000 per county or \$0.77 per capita (taken from the 2000 census data), whichever is greater. Counties were to determine their own distribution of the funds within the county first responder community. The funds are dedicated and may only be used to purchase equipment from an approved equipment list. All equipment purchased under the grants must enhance the community's ability to respond to or prevent a

terrorist act.

The second part of the grant funds was also allocated to the counties in the form of subgrants, but under a slightly different formula. The state, using risk-based formula, determined the top 31 counties. Those 31 counties received subgrants to purchase additional equipment for the prevention, deterrence, and response to terrorist acts. The remaining 61 counties were allocated centrally purchased prevention and deterrence equipment for county facilities.

The Anti-Terrorism Division trained County EMA Directors on the subgrant process and has provided technical assistance by providing the appropriate documentation for the subgrants. Staff has the added responsibility of tracking each county subgrant application, reviewing the equipment requests and preparing the documentation for Department of Homeland Security approval

Although a large proportion of staff time is dedicated to working with the County EMA Directors, the Division Staff is also working with state agencies in assuring that grant eligible expenditures are properly processed and documented.



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The staff of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division supports the Indiana EMS Commission by performing the day-to-day administrative functions required to develop and to maintain an effective EMS system in Indiana. The EMS staff is the vital link between the commission and the 25,301 Certified Drivers, First Responders, Emergency Medical Technicians, Advanced Emergency Medical Technicians, Paramedics and the 735 providers in Indiana for their certification, operational and planning needs.

Emergency Preparedness

Being part of the State Emergency Management

Agency, EMS is well represented during the planning, training and response to Indiana's emergency and disaster situations. The EMS Division is responsible for planning, exercising and implementing the medical disaster preparedness program for the state of Indiana. Planning and training efforts continue to be focused on improving the state's emergency medical service personnel and providers' capabilities to respond to terrorism events. In 2003 the Indiana EMS Commission continued to expand the basic training curricula to include Hazardous Materials Awareness and Basic Concepts for Response to Terrorism

Events to all initial training programs. SEMA maintains a memorandum of understanding with Indiana's most capable medical response team, located in Fort Wayne. Future plans include the formation of medical response teams in the central and southern portions of the state. Plans are under way to position mass casualty response trailers in at least 5 regional areas of the state. These trailers will be stocked with patient care, communications and incident management equipment that can be used during any situation that results in a large number of casualties. SEMA and the Indiana State Department of Health have worked

hand-in-hand to review and update the health and medical issues portion of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This includes the development of a section for receiving and using the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile that would be needed in the aftermath of a terrorism attack. This capability will be tested in 2004 with a series of exercises.

The State's emergency preparedness is a prime example of why Indiana is fortunate to have the unique arrangement of EMS, Emergency Management and the Fire Marshal all under one agency umbrella. The protection of Indiana's first responders remains our number one priority.



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES EXECUTIVE STAFF: (Left to Right) *Tony Pagano, Manager of PSTI's EMS Academy; Debbie Watson, Special Programs Manager; Mike Garvey, EMS Deputy Director; Sherrie Crain, Director of Operations/Confidential Complaints; Mark Nelson, Operations Coordinator.*

General Duties

In addition to performing the day to day certification and regulatory functions, the EMS Division also administers the Indiana EMS Restitution Fund. Offenders who drive under the influence and are involved in automobile crashes resulting in a death or personal injury requiring EMS response can be ordered by the court to contribute to this fund. In turn, the EMS service that responded can file a claim to the fund within 180 days of adjudication for reimbursement of expenses incurred and receive the adjudicated amount less a \$25 administrative fee per case. A relatively low number of Indiana county and municipal providers are active or are in the process of instituting the Restitution Fund program. In 2003 \$3,904.00 were distributed from the EMS Restitution Fund. The EMS Staff continues to work with providers and prosecutors alike to generate activity in a program that provides funding back to the local EMS systems.

2003 was the second year that Public Safety Training Institute and SEMA EMS staff worked with the Indiana State Department of Health's Office of Rural Health to include EMS services

associated with the ten designated Critical Access Hospitals in Indiana to provide federal funds assisting EMS services. Ten EMS services received funds to purchase equipment that they identified during an assessment process. The National Office of Rural Health Policy offered a grant for the purchase and distribution of AED's to 55 designated rural counties in the state of Indiana. Hoosier Uplands, which was established in 1966 as a nonprofit community action and economic improvement agency, provides rural health care initiatives and services to those in need in Indiana. In partnership with the Indiana State Emergency Management Agency, Indiana State Department of Health, and Emergency Preparedness Integrated Community Solutions (EPICS) projects, Hoosier Uplands works to improve emergency preparedness and response, as well as increasing the health/safety knowledge of rural county residents. Hoosier Uplands was the grant recipient for this year's grant award from the Office of Rural Health Policy for the Indiana statewide Rural Access to Emergency Devices (RAED) Grant Program. The EMS Division provided information and materials to Hoosier

Uplands staff in their grant writing endeavor.

Operations

The members of the SEMA EMS Operation's staff provide day-to-day regulation and maintenance of Indiana's EMS system. The state is divided into five districts; each having a District Manager that is responsible for the review of all provider and supervising hospital applications. 2003 continued with a shortage of District staff as Anthony Colliluori was called to active duty for the Army Reserve. Each year EMS Operations staff conducts a series of audits of certified EMS organizations. The purpose of the audit is twofold. First, it compares the operational activities of the organization with the activities defined in the provider application. Secondly, it educates the organization's management personnel on the rules and regulations that govern its day to day operations. This technical assistance provided through these non-threatening audits usually results in a better understanding of EMS rules and regulations on the part of the provider and a clear picture of the operational activities of the provider for the district manager. The

Operations staff also continues to diligently work on the EMS rules revisions and implementation. Rule revision has been a dynamic process as the trends and needs in emergency medical services are constantly changing.

The Provider Forums were continued in the year 2003. These popular forums offered updates on rule changes, plans for changes in scope of practice of advanced personnel, review of EMS Commission activities, opportunities to discuss the impact of revised statutes and rules, local concerns, and provided attendees information on anti-terrorism concerns specific to EMS.

Technical assistance remains a priority. The EMS Operations staff worked at the invitation of local EMS organizations and local governments to review, assess, and present options for the development and improvement of EMS systems.

It is anticipated that, as shifts occur in the number of EMS personnel available to fill both volunteer and paid EMS positions, the increased challenges of dealing with changes in the insurance reimbursement structures for EMS and the desire of local communities to

assess or upgrade their prehospital care capabilities, EMS Operations staff's involvement in technical assistance activities will continue to grow.

EMS staff members themselves remain active in providing emergency medical care. Staff members respond to medical emergencies within the Indiana Government Center complex. The EMS staff also provides medical support to Emergency Response Teams of the Indiana State Police and the State of Indiana's Emergency Management Forward Response Team during tactical and disaster operations. EMS staff members have completed training in Incident Command and EMS Tactical Response to Terrorism so that they will be better prepared to assist providers in the event of an emergency.

Confidential Complaints

Sherrie Crain, Director of the Operations Division also serves as the manager of EMS Confidential Complaints. Thirty-nine complaints were received during 2003, alleging violations of EMS related statutes or rules. This is an increase of over 75% from the previous year's complaints. As a result of

investigations, 5 emergency orders were issued suspending certifications of EMS personnel. Thirteen causes were filed. Three were for EMS services that refused to participate in the EMS Commission-required data collection program. As a result of Public Law 205-2003, the process for investigations and handling complaints changed effective July 1, 2003. The agency may now issue orders without an administrative hearing. A hearing must be conducted if the defendant does not agree to the agency's order. The Indiana Emergency Medical Services Commission remains the ultimate authority regarding all administrative matters.

Emergency Response Conference

The 2003 Emergency Response Conference was attended by more than 700 EMS personnel. At the request of participants, this year's program was moved back to a downtown venue. Highlights of this year's conference included the annual Governor's Cup Ambulance Competition, trade show, the awards banquet and memorial service. The educational sessions



During the 2003 Governor's Cup Ambulance Competition, realistic scenarios were used to test Emergency Medical Personnel.

included Department of Justice anti-terrorism programs for emergency responders. Working with the Indiana Emergency Medical Services for Children program, the conference offered specialized training on the appropriate treatment of injured and ill children. Plans are already underway for 2004's program. The dates are set for September 16 through 19, 2004.

Data Management

During 2003, the electronic age and the Internet e-mail system have enhanced both the Indiana EMS Providers' abilities to transfer data to the Indiana EMS Data Registry and the data registry's EMS run processing and reporting capabilities. The data registry has over 150 standard reports

available for tracking EMS Provider run data. The registry took another step forward in EMS provider run downloading compliance during 2003 with the addition of three new programmed reports. Almost 42 percent (292) of the 700 certified providers are currently reporting monthly to the state's data registry central site - a 10 percent increase over last year. In 2003, the EMS Data Registry processed 340 diskettes and 6,200 e-mails that contained 280,000 EMS runs from Indiana certified EMS Providers - a 150 percent increase in EMS runs downloaded. Over 520,000 EMS runs have been entered into the data registry since January 2001, when we converted from an antiquated DOS system to the new sophisticated Windows based software program.

Another benefit of using electronic EMS run data storage is the speed with which the report/query system becomes available to the providers' communities, commissions, councils, and comptrollers. These reports demonstrate the timeliness of emergency response services which in turn enhances effective management of limited resources, greatly aids in the tracking of personnel training, and improves inter-agency coordination.

The EMS Data Registry's NHTSA Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System (CODES) Program grant use has expanded during 2003. Using a secure, networked system, SEMA, (the CODES grant owner), has coordinated with Purdue University's Center for Automotive Transportation Safety (CATS) to share EMS motor vehicle crash data. This information is then linked with Indiana State Police crash reports, and with Indiana Board of Health hospital ER admission and death certificate records. The CODES program can then determine the length and cost of medical treatment using the relationship between the type of vehicle(s), the crash environment, and the injuries sustained. Detailed reports can be generated which agencies

can use to improve their respective programs and also become eligible for other NHTSA public safety grant funds.

The following advisory committee and specialized workgroups assisted the EMS Commission and SEMA staff in obtaining information to properly perform its tasks:

EMS Operations Committee:

This Committee provides the Indiana Emergency Medical Services Commission background and research information as well as recommending options on matters that directly affect the operations of EMS providers throughout Indiana. The Operations Committee continues to monitor the tracking of ambulance accidents in Indiana, leading to a recommendation to make the reporting of EMS certified vehicle accidents mandatory. A database has been developed to manage the data regarding the accidents. Other areas of concern include the use of epinephrine by EMTs, ambulance staffing issues, and the transportation of critical care patients.

The Operations Committee is working with the Education Advisory Committee to review and make a

recommendation on the need to add items to the basic training curriculum. Protecting EMS personnel is the critical factor in the recommendation to require all personnel to receive Hazardous Materials Awareness and Basic Concepts to Responding to Terrorism Events training.

EMS for Children:

From injury prevention to rehabilitation, EMS for Children (EMS-C) provides resource and information to emergency responders working with the pediatric population.

The EMS for Children staff and volunteers have expanded their efforts by promoting and assisting with injury prevention and educational workshops, and, in collaboration with EMS Providers, Indiana Safe Kids, the Department of Education, the Indiana Department of Health, and Automotive Safety for Children, to improve care for ill and injured children.

An important partnership with the Indiana District of Kiwanis continues to provide thousands of dollars in support for emergency medical services and pediatric equipment now required in Indiana ambulances.

Regionally, in the eight neighboring states, EMS-C provides a back-

drop for information sharing and addressing issues that are common to all involved with pediatric injury prevention and emergency response. In 2003, EMS for Children played host to the regional Emergency Medical Services for Children organizations. Nine states, as well as the program's federal partner agencies were represented during the three-day seminar in Indianapolis.

Emergency Medical Services Dispatch Taskforce:

Even before the passing of Public Law 205-2003, the Emergency Medical Dispatch Task Force was working to develop rules to present to the Emergency Medical Services Commission. Much progress has been made, but there is still a large amount of work to be done. In order for the 911 centers to be certified, they must assure the certification of their personnel.

Your Indiana Emergency Medical Services Commission and SEMA staff continue to remain dedicated to serve the citizens of Indiana through the improvement and continued development of Indiana's Emergency Medical Services system.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONER

The Office of the State Building Commissioner (OSBC) is administratively divided into five divisions. The statutory mission of the OSBC is to promote and sustain Indiana's building safety laws as adopted by the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission.

The OSBC staff strives to ensure public safety by committing themselves to reviewing plans and inspecting and certifying Indiana's newly constructed buildings, lift devices, boiler and pressure vessels, and amusement rides. The staff also recommends amendments to the codes that are adopted by the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission. To assist the building professions in staying current in code developments, the OSBC presents appropriate educational seminars. It also advocates and encourages building code enforcement by local government entities that share a statutory responsibility for enforcement of the rules of the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building

DFBS

State Department of Fire and Building Services

Safety Commission. Whether working in the field or in the office, each division contributes to the soundness of Indiana's buildings and the safety of its people.

Division of Elevator Safety/Amusement Rides

The division inspected 750 new elevator installations and conducted in excess of 7,000 periodic inspections on existing lifting devices. In addition, the division inspected 996 amusement devices, including ski lifts. These inspections were accomplished with 14 field inspectors, one field supervisor and two administrative staff members.

We began a partnership with industry by jointly examining both the enabling legislation and the rules and proposed rules of the commission. The process to adopt the addenda to the ASTM standards for lifting devices was started this year. Also, the



OFFICE OF THE STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONER
EXECUTIVE STAFF

Left to Right, John Weesner, Director, TSREI Division; Steve Schultz, State Building Commissioner; Danny Willis, Director, Boiler Division; Rose Ann Brown, Executive Secretary; Shelly Wakefield, C.B.O., Director, Code Enforcement Division; Bill Franklin, Chief Deputy Building Commissioner; Mike Berry, Director, Plan Review Division.

division, in concert with the Information Technology Division, began field-testing and confirmation of the risk scores for elevators, which are based on age, number of floors, type of elevator, and the occupancy of the building.

The division is developing procedures for implementing the new elevator law and rule in concert with industry representatives, local building officials and the architectural community.

We have continued to

expand the radio frequency identification tags (RFID) program. Recent purchases of hardware include digital cameras that attach to the hand held computer, enabling the inspector to include a photograph of the violation as a part of the inspection report.

Also, the new hand held computers are equipped with "BlueTooth", a wireless office network that will enable the inspectors to read the tags without having the computer

connected to the reader.

The agency created a partnership with SYSGEN, a New York company with expertise in methods for reliable and secure asset tracking. The concept of storing information on a tag was attractive to the division since the migration of initial inspection reports to subsequent inspectors was very difficult and cumbersome. The ability to record information and leave it on the ride to be retrieved by inspectors making follow-up inspections is of immense value to the safety program.

The division, in cooperation with the National Association of Amusement Ride Safety Officials (NAARSO), provided training for continuing education units for the certified amusement ride inspectors. The training was video taped and used for subsequent training classes.

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety

Fiscal Year 2002-2003 has been a year of substantive change for the Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel (BPV) Safety Division. During this period, authority for fee assessment was moved from the auspices of Indiana Code to Indiana Administrative Code.

The schedule of fees thus approved will, for the first time, allow the Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Division to accomplish its mandated regulatory objectives, with revenues meeting and/or exceeding expenditures. Revenue should be sufficient to allow the hiring of needed personnel, as well as the purchase of services and equipment that will allow the division to make positive inroads in reducing or, in some instances, eliminating overdue inspections. This will ensure success in meeting the divisions' mandate to assure public safety.

Another banner accomplishment realized by the division in FY 2002-2003 was successfully seeking major changes in the statutes that affect the regulatory purview of the division. This in part consisted of changing the language in the statute from *permissive*, in terms of insurance company inspections made under the oversight of the division, to *mandatory*. This will, for the first time, mandate that the insurance companies inspect what they insure, and also provides potential monetary penalties if they do not. This in part occurred through negotiation with the members of the American Insurance Association, to remove potentially crippling

opposition to the proposed changes moving forward in the legislature.

Another facet of the statutory changes made consists of the listing of vessels exempted from regulation by the division moving from the statute itself, to the administrative code, and placing the ability to define what is exempt in the hands of the Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules Board. This will allow (again, for the first time) the Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules Board to modernize the list of exempted vessels, replacing verbiage that is more than 50 years old.

The division, through partnership with the insuring industry, and Owner / User inspection agencies, authorized by the Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules Board, continues to provide oversight and inspection activities that ensure a high level of safety to a public exposed to potentially hazardous or fatal failures of boilers and pressure vessels. Approximately 70 'Special Inspectors' employed by insurance companies routinely engage in required inspections of regulated equipment insured by their employer, while a staff of eight BPV field inspectors are employed by the state. Additionally, between 25 and 30 inspectors are

engaged in regulated inspection activity for owner or user inspection agencies (petro-chemical and utility companies) authorized to inspect owned equipment. It is important to understand that all inspectors, regardless of their employer, are qualified, examined, and certified in accordance with a national standard (National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors) and are licensed by the office of the state building commissioner through the BPV safety division. It is also important to understand that an inspector's license is only valid as long as the inspector is employed by the (statutorily authorized) inspection agency named on the license.

Aside from owner or user agency inspection activity, insurance employed inspectors conducted approximately 65% of regulatory inspections throughout this year. BPV division inspectors conducted the remaining 35% of regulated inspections. Over 27,000 documented certificates were issued. Over 1,800 violations were reported which required compliance and an additional inspection before a certificate could be issued. BPV division records show that ap-

proximately 68% of these violations were reported by state employed inspectors, while insurance company inspectors reported the remaining 32%.

The Indiana Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Division is pleased to relate that there were no catastrophic failures of equipment regulated by the division in the last 12 months that resulted in death, injury or severe property damage.

Division of Code Enforcement

The Division of Code Enforcement works extensively to ensure that all public and commercial buildings, as well as industrialized building systems and mobile structures that are under construction comply with the statewide building codes. The Division provides a well trained staff that is responsible for inspecting Class 1 Structures, Industrialized Building Systems, and Mobile Structures for the Manufactured Housing Program for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Division performs plan review for site-built structures, as well as for Industrialized Building Systems and Mobile

Structures.

The Division has the capability to accept construction plans for construction of Industrialized Buildings (Modular) and Mobile Structures and issue Construction Design Releases electronically. Several manufacturers are participating in the electronic filing process.

Division employees participate in continuing education of the various building codes. This continued education will assist them as they conduct code education classes for local building departments. The Division is maintaining technical proficiency in construction codes as staff continues to obtain national certifications through national code certification programs.

Technical Services and Research and Education and Information

During 2003, TSREI was an integral part of emerging national single code development, of broad base state code promulgation and local code education development. The TSREI Division serves as staff to the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission. The Commission has the duty to adopt building and fire safety

rules, to approve ordinances, and to determine variances and appeals. During 2003 the staff provided technical and administrative support related to these duties as follows: three rule-making actions were promulgated, 21 local ordinances were reviewed and placed on the Commission's agenda, 672 variances were processed, and 76 appeals plus 18 appeals of a local order were processed.

The TSREI Division also attends and/or facilitates code development committees at both the national and the state levels, ensuring that Indiana's construction and life safety code interests are placed before the code-writing bodies.

The Division produced and/or sponsored 35 on-going monthly code classes and presentations throughout the year by way of affiliation with professional associations for building, fire and electrical inspectors, as well as builders and design professionals. The Division also provided in-house code training classes for Plan Review personnel. Code newsletters also continued to be published quarterly.

Over \$113,083 in grants from the Statewide Fire and Building Safety Education Fund were made to assist local

building and fire officials with tuition costs for these classes, as well as for classes from universities and model code organizations. The Division administered 53 examinations to approximately 27 candidates for national code certification. Nearly 40% passed the examination on the first attempt.

Plan Review

During this year the Plan Review Division issued approximately 7,550 receipts. 1600 were Electronic Filings (E-filings). Information on this "user friendly" system is on the OSBC Web Site. E-filings comprised approximately 26% of the filings for this year. The concept of electronic project filing does not end in Plan Review. Design professionals and local building officials are currently benefiting from this process. Plan review is currently working on the development of online submission of projects via the Internet.

The Plan Review staff has continued to participate in an aggressive training program and continues to improve communications with design professionals. Timeliness of review and release of projects remains a high priority.

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Community Outreach

The Marshal's Juvenile Firesetters Task Force has continued to concentrate on the tragedy of children setting fires and children dying in child-set fires. The Task Force's focus has been shifted slightly by beginning an intensive program of training in the *Pre-school Learn Not to Burn*© program created by the National Fire Protection Association. In cooperation with the Community Education and Child Advocacy Department of Riley Hospital for Children, the preschool program has been in the spotlight this year. Designed to reach children ages 3-5 (and used for some even younger), the curriculum is presented as a series of fire safety lessons that can be taught numerous times throughout the year. Train-the-trainer and direct training sessions have been conducted statewide. Childcare resource and referral agencies across Indiana

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL EXECUTIVE STAFF

Back Row-From Left:
John Miller,
Chief Inspector;
Mike Bigler,
Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal;
Gary Robison,
INFIRS Program Manager;
Tom Hinkle,
Chief Investigator.
Front Row-From Left:
Mara Snyder,
Legal Counsel;
Cindy Cleveland,
Administrative Assistant;
Tracy Boatwright,
State Fire Marshal



have been involved in promoting this critically important program to teach our young children the dangers of fire and to make childcare providers aware of the tragic fascination that fire can exert on some of these little ones. These resource and referral agencies are an essential link between the Marshal's Office and childcare providers around the state.

One additional way that the Marshal's Office is working to involve communities in the fight against juvenile firesetting is through a joint sponsorship, with the National Association of State Fire Marshals, of a pilot program to teach groups within each community to create a team approach to juvenile firesetter identification

and intervention. Representatives from the fire service, law enforcement, mental health, social services and juvenile justice are invited to team-up to provide an integrated and coordinated response to children who set fire. Using the database that has been established by the National Association of State Fire Marshals, teams around the state will be entering information about juvenile set fires. For the first time, the Marshal's office will begin to create a picture of juvenile firesetting in Indiana. The data collection system is truly in its infancy at this point, but we hope to have it walking by the end of 2004.

In addition, the Task Force has expanded the resource guide listing

contacts around the state to assist fire departments, law enforcement agencies, schools and mental health groups in their efforts to identify and help children who set fires. The resource manual is supplemented by the Task Force's website. The website can be accessed through the State Fire Marshal's Office website at www.state.in.us/sema/jfs/jfs.htm. It is designed to provide both immediate assistance for those seeking referrals and educational aids and information for parents, educators, mental health professionals and others who are in search of answers to this complex and dangerous problem.

The Hoosier Burn Camp, Inc., one of the most important projects

of the Task Force, is a camp for children from the ages of 8 to 16 who have been burned severely enough to have spent time in a hospital burn unit. The camp's fifth annual week-long session, from May 26 through May 30, 2003, at Camp Tecumseh, near Lafayette, Indiana continued the tradition of being a place for these children to be "just one of the kids." This year's camp had 39 campers. The variety of activities is constantly expanding and Visitor's Day is an especially magical experience for everyone involved. Dozens of fire department vehicles create a truly impressive motorcade for

the young campers. Clowns, games, specialty motorcycles and more help campers and visiting supporters to have a wonderful time. Executive Director Mark Koopman is working with representatives of Camp Tecumseh to find a later week in the summer when the camp would be available, in order to be able to accept children who cannot attend because of school programs that have not finished by Memorial Day.

The "1-800-FIRELINE" program, developed by the New Jersey State Fire Commission's Public Education Advisory Council, in cooperation

with the Prudential Insurance Agency, is designed to recruit volunteers to the fire and emergency medical services from the communities they serve. The theme is *"What If No One Answered the Call?"* and it is featured in a videotape and poster now available in every public, parochial and private school library in Indiana. The video tells the story of the growing awareness of a teenager that fire safety in his community depends on people like him to volunteer their time and talents to benefit everyone. Callers to the toll-free telephone number, 1-800-FIRELINE, are asked to

give their name and address and state whether they wish to volunteer in the fire and/or emergency medical service. That information is then given to the appropriate local department that, in turn, gets in touch with the caller. In a state such as Indiana, where approximately 80% of the fire service is volunteer, it is essential to have a resource like 1-800-FIRELINE that is designed to encourage a steady supply of Hoosiers to make a commitment to serve their communities. In this day and age of incredibly busy schedules and demanding jobs, it is more important than ever to encourage the young (and the not-so-young) to volunteer to protect their communities from the ravages of fire and explosion. Quite literally, if "no one answered the call", many communities could be faced with an endangered species, the volunteer firefighter and a severely diminished fire protection capability.

Also in 2003, The Office of the State Fire Marshal received a \$30,000 NFPA/FEMA-FIRE Act Grant to support the expansion of the RISK WATCH8 program in Indiana. The RISK WATCH8 program was developed by the National



*Hoosier Burn Camp
"Just one of the kids!"*

Fire Prevention Association as a “comprehensive injury prevention curriculum for children in preschool through grade 8.” The program has grade-appropriate learning materials for teaching children about safety in the following areas: (1) motor vehicle safety, (2) fire and burn prevention, (3) choking, suffocation and strangulation prevention, (4) poisoning prevention, (5) falls prevention, (6) firearms injury prevention, (7) bike and pedestrian safety, and (8) water safety. Our participation in this program is based on bringing fire safety education to children in as many different formats as possible. The Indiana Risk Watch State Management Team is made up of representatives from the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Community Education and Child Advocacy Department of the Riley Hospital for Children, Indiana SAFE KIDS Coalition, Indiana State Department of Health, Indiana Department of Education and Indiana State Police.

In an effort to reach all of our Risk Watch partners, we have used a portion of the grant monies for the production of a training CD. This

Risk Watch Training CD is one of a kind and can be used by anyone involved in Risk Watch, anywhere in the United States. The CD funded by this grant will enable us to introduce Risk Watch to one hundred new classrooms by January 2004 and an additional 100 classrooms by December 2004.

In a brand new effort to reach as many members of the Indiana community as possible, the Marshal’s office has put its monthly informational mailing on line. Entitled, the *Marshal’s Extra Alarm*, it has a memo from Marshal Boatwright highlighting particular items of interest that month, together with a variety of kinds of information of interest to the fire service community and the general public. In addition to saving approximately \$25,000 in mailing expenses, the online information is sent to an ever-growing list of subscribers (more than 1300 at the end of October 2003). In addition to providing timely information, the online listing allows the Marshal’s office to communicate rapidly with those hundreds of subscribers in the event of fire service deaths or other events of

immediate importance. The *Marshal’s Extra Alarm* is available through a link on the Fire Marshal’s website at www.in.gov/sema/ofsm.

The outreach programs sponsored and directed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal are a top priority for Marshal Boatwright. They will continue to receive his personal supervision and support as we move forward through the 21st century.

Investigations

Death and injury, and the destruction of property by fire continued unabated during 2003. Hoosiers continued to lose their lives, homes and property to the smoke and flames. The Investigation Division was requested by fire officials or law enforcement officials to investigate 777 fires across the state. These fires ranged from mobile homes to commercial structures with losses in the many hundreds of thousands of dollars. In addition, investigators were called to investigate a number of explosion sites and an increasing number of

investigation sites were the location of methamphetamine or clandestine drug laboratories. The OSFM was notified that 70 people died in fires through September 28, 2003, a troubling number that is an increase over the number of fatalities at the same time in 2002.

Fire investigation techniques are changing almost as fast as computer technology. The Investigation Division recognizes the need to be current in all areas of investigation methodology and provides continuing education to all field personnel. In an effort to expand its efforts to make this new information available to the fire service statewide, the Investigation Division continued its statewide leadership role by sponsoring and coordinating Indiana’s fourth annual four-day Fire and Arson Investigation Conference, held in Indianapolis, August 18-20.

Education also plays an important role in the response to the continuing problem of juvenile firesetting. Juveniles are arrested for arson at a much higher rate than the adult population, both in Indiana and across the United States. The Investigation Division

participates in the State Fire Marshal's Juvenile Firesetter Task Force and the Indiana Safe Kids Coalition, programs designed to identify and intervene with children who set fires and to help keep Indiana's children safe by teaching children safety techniques for a variety of activities. The Division's Chief Investigator is the webmaster for the Task Force's website and is responsible for coordinating the updates to keep the website relevant and accurate.

Inspections

“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” These words reflect the focus of the Inspection Division. The purpose of inspections is to protect Hoosiers, especially our most vulnerable residents such as children, the handicapped and the elderly, by making sure that the fire and life safety systems, features and components installed in public buildings are properly maintained and operational, and that fire hazards are not introduced into these buildings. In 2003, the

division's 20 field inspectors, 5 specialty childcare inspectors and 3 field supervisors performed more than 10,000 inspections of Indiana's schools, hospitals, nursing homes, daycare centers, hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, movie theaters and convention centers. Critically important elements of any inspection are: (1) exits are clear and exit doors that are operational, (2) fire alarm and fire sprinkler systems that work appropriately, (3) electrical wiring that is properly maintained, and (4) fully operational exit signs and emergency lighting. In view of the fact that not all buildings in Indiana are required to have fire alarms and/or sprinkler systems, it is vitally important to make sure that the fire safety elements that are required for a particular building are in good condition and able to function to protect the public in the event of a fire or explosion. Perhaps the single most important element of a building's safety plan is the part that identifies means of exiting and enables people to get out safely. Remember, if fire happens,

***Get Out
and Stay Out!***

One group of inspectors that is focused exclusively on the fire safety of buildings in which very young children are cared for is the daycare inspection group. There are now 5 field inspectors. These trained inspectors specialize in the inspection of licensed daycare centers and registered daycare ministries. The Office of the State Fire Marshal was able to create this very important section of the Inspection Division because of a grant from the Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Family and Children. The goal of these inspection professionals is to ensure that daycare facilities are inspected on a very timely basis and to provide education and information on fire safety issues to these providers of childcare.

Identifying fire safety violations is only part of an inspector's job. Another important part is to be an educator for our communities, explaining to building owners and occupants why specific conditions create a fire hazard. Increasing awareness of fire safety on the part of our communities through educa-

tion is a key element in preventing fires. The Division is a part of several multi-agency networks that educate the public about a variety of fire safety and building law issues. Working with the Elevator Safety, Code Enforcement and Boiler-Pressure Vessel Divisions of the Office of the State Building Commissioner, and the Family and Children, and Mental Health divisions of the Family and Social Services Administration, the Inspection Division provided information and assistance on fire safety prevention and protection to a broad spectrum of clients across the state during 2003.

However, education is not limited to those served by the Division. Inspectors receive regular training to keep them current with changing technologies and building conditions, as well as refresher courses to address highly technical aspects of common inspection problems. Standard operating procedures and guidelines have been developed to ensure that the quality of the inspections performed by members of the Inspection Division is uniform, accurate and

consistent. As codes become more and more complex, these two elements are an essential part of the fire prevention inspection process. Extensive training has been provided to all inspectors and supervisors in connection with the adoption of brand new fire and building codes. For the first time, effective May 21, 2003, Indiana has adopted the (a) 2000 International Fire Code that, with amendments, is the 2003 Indiana Fire Code and (b) the 2000 International Building Code that, with amendments, is the 2003 Indiana Building Code. These new codes are radically different in many ways from the previous model codes and have incorporated many new fire and building safety concepts. The inspectors are extending their new education to all members of the regulated community as the inspectors perform inspections under the new code. This education and communication process will continue throughout 2004.

Underground Storage Tanks

In Indiana, underground storage tanks (USTs) are

regulated by both the Office of the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Environmental Management. In 2003, the OSFM issued more than 500 certifications to individuals who manage, supervise or direct certain kinds of work on USTs. The certification areas are: (1) installation (2) decommissioning, (3) testing and (4) cathodic protection procedures. Certification may be obtained in one of two ways. A person may be certified by the International Fire Code Institute in one or more specified areas of UST work. This certification must be renewed every two years and can only be renewed after taking a recertification examination. The Office of the State Fire Marshal then certifies the person for the same two-year period as the Institute. UST technology is constantly changing, so the requirement for retesting every two years is designed to ensure that these individuals are appropriately trained in changing methods of new technology. Certification may also be obtained on a reciprocal basis with a number of other states. Reciprocal certification is good in Indiana for the same length time as it is

in the state of origin.

Continuing certification is extremely important because, if a UST is not properly installed, or removed, for example, the tank can begin leaking. A leaking UST can present a very serious fire or explosion danger to Hoosiers, a danger made even greater because it is completely concealed.

INFIRS

Now that all active fire departments and emergency medical services organizations have the necessary software, either provided at no cost by the State or purchased by the departments, the State Fire Marshal's Office, via the INFIRS Division, has collected over one half million fire incident reports for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003, with additional incidents reported each day. It is now estimated that by the year-end 2003, 90% of the fire departments throughout Indiana will be reporting some type of activity.

Software training and assistance with transmitting data to the State continues to be a priority for the INFIRS Division

through training programs at the county or individual department level. More than 250 such training programs were conducted during 2003. The training activity will continue across Indiana, due to the changes of fire chiefs and administrative personnel within the departments. Much of this training is conducted during evening hours and weekends, as over 80% of the departments are volunteer personnel.

Fire data for the calendar year 2001 has been transmitted to the National Fire Administration Data Center and 2002 data will be sent to the Data Center in December 2003. The Data Center continues to work about two years in arrears in its reporting and data analysis.

Beginning in 2004, INFERS Division will be able to provide limited statistics concerning fire related incidents such as types of fire incidents, property type, major cause, injuries and deaths as reported by the fire service in Indiana. The timeliness of the statistics will allow calendars years of 2001 through 2003 to be compared.

The INFERS Program Manager actively works with the National Fire

Information Council and the National Fire Administration Data Center in training information. The manager also works continuously with software vendors to ensure that the data used by the departments is in compliance with the USA Data Center requirements and the Indiana OEMs Commission's data requirements. The manager also works with the Marshal's Juvenile Firesetters Task Force, Hazardous Materials Division, Public Safety Training Division, State Emergency Management Agency and other state agencies for data information. The goals of the INFIRS Division for 2004 are to provide statistical data, continue training and increase the number of reporting fire departments to 95% by the year-end.

Plan Review

The Office of the State Fire Marshal coordinates the review of building plans with the Office of the State Building Commissioner. Plans are reviewed by employees of the Plan Review

Division, including employees on the OSFM staffing table. Most new construction requires the filing of plans for review and release by the Division. In addition, the renovation of or addition to part or all of an existing building may require the filing of plans with the Division. Even if plans are filed at the local level, they are still required to be filed with the state. Plans for more than 11,000 projects such as commercial buildings (including daycare centers, nursing homes and schools), swimming pools, underground storage tanks, and fire alarm and sprinkler systems were reviewed in 2003 for compliance with Indiana's fire, building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical and other safety codes and released for construction. Plan reviewers work with architects, contractors and the general public who have questions about parts of the codes.

Hazardous Materials

The Hazardous Materials / Counter Terrorism Division had a busy

year in 2003, working with many local and regional response agencies. Along with helping them maintain their hazmat training levels, we have been challenging them to increase their response capabilities to include chemical or biological weapons. In the event of a terrorist incident that involves a chemical release, the hazmat teams should be the first and only people to enter the contaminated area, at least until the true hazard is known.

The Haz-Mat Division responders for the Marshal's Office have been actively involved with the regional response teams. One of the first categories of regional teams to come on line was the Regional Render Safe Teams. The teams were first formed just after the attacks of 9-11. They were formed to deal with the suspected anthrax substances that seemed to be everywhere. Each of the regional areas now has a Render Safe Team. Two regional areas have two such teams. These teams have been equipped with a *SensIR* identification instrument. This is the latest tool in the effort to identify potentially hazardous

materials, including chemical or biological weapons. The Haz-Mat Division has been working to train the response teams in the use of this *SensIR* equipment and to establish guidelines for testing and identification. With thirteen regional teams and all four of the Marshal's Haz-Mat Responders equipped with this new technology, Indiana is far better equipped to deal with a unknown substance, such as a white powders, than we were just after 9-11. With just over 22,000 chemical footprints (spectra) stored in *SensIR*'s database, we stand a good chance of being able to identify an unknown substance.

The Division has also been working to help develop standard operating guidelines for the hazmat teams. These guidelines identify roles and responsibilities outside of the hazmat responder's normal scope of work, for use when dealing with a terrorist incident. The world that we protect has changed and it's up to us to step forward to help prepare our local response teams for any hazmat event. We will be working through 2004 to meet that challenge.

PSTI

Public

Safety

Training

Institute

In late 1995, the Public Safety Training Institute (PSTI) was reorganized to provide the most advanced emergency training at the lowest possible cost to the citizens of the state of Indiana. As a result, the academies of PSTI now report directly to the directors of their respective disciplines.

The members of the PSTI Board of Directors provide guidance and direction to PSTI's mission of ensuring top-notch training for Indiana's responders.

The ten-member board oversees the operations of the five PSTI Academies: Emergency Management, Emergency

Medical Services, Hazardous Materials, Fire, and Search and Rescue.

The Search and Rescue Academy at Camp Atterbury was renamed the Mari Hulman George Search and Rescue Academy in November, 2000, to acknowledge the support Ms. George has provided to public safety training and response in Indiana and across the United States.



Public Safety Training Institute Academy Managers

From left: Ivan Nevil, Fire Academy; John Newcomer, Search and Rescue Academy; Heather Stegerman, Emergency Management Academy; Tony Pagano, EMS Academy; Randy Wood, Hazardous Materials Academy.

Emergency Management Training

The educational opportunities provided throughout the state are, by far, the most aggressive and active facet of the Preparedness Division. During 2003 the academy expanded its curriculum with the development of several

new training courses. Additionally, the academy continued its efforts to integrate the program by including emergency professionals not only from Emergency Management and Emergency Response Agencies, (Fire, Law Enforcement, and Emergency Medical) but also from Health Departments, Hospitals, Communications Centers,

Volunteer Organizations, Private Business and Industry, Elected Officials, Public Works, and others.

During federal fiscal year 2003, the academy coordinated 57 emergency management training courses and workshops reaching nearly 1,200 Local, State and Federal Officials. Included were directors from all emergency management allocated jurisdictions (those who receive federal funding support) and a majority of directors from non-allocated jurisdictions.

The academy finalized the preparations and began testing for the Professional Emergency Managers (PEM) certification program. This program, comprised of three phases totaling over 500 hours of training establishes the groundwork for the first state-wide certification program for emergency management. There have been three successful candidates certified with the title of Professional Emergency Manager in 2003.

The Preparedness Division also began the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program in January with a three-day Train-the-Trainer class held at the Emergency Management

Training Academy at Grissom Aeroplex in Peru, Indiana. Training officials from within FEMA Region V participated in the program taught by representatives from the University of Missouri.

Indiana began development of the State CERT program with a team of nine CERT Committee members consisting of state and local emergency management professionals, all of whom attended the Region V training in January. Because 63 of Indiana's 92 counties opted to participate in CERT, the committee divided the state into eight regions based on location of participating counties. By holding eight regional Train-the-Trainer classes throughout the state during the summer, the CERT committee successfully trained nearly 150 instructors.

In September SEMA acquired a full-time CERT coordinator to manage the program from the state and be an advisor to counties for their CERT programs.

Search and Rescue

Several years ago we realized that there was a need for a search and rescue training facility, which would more

efficiently cope with the rapid changes of an advancing technological world. A world that encourages changes daily through its ever increasing demands to not only perform, but to perform in a highly professional and responsible manner. This inspired the creation of a search and rescue academy that would be second to none.

The Indiana Public Safety Training Institute's Search and Rescue Academy is located at Camp Atterbury, Edinburgh, Indiana. On August 29, 2001 The Public Safety Training Institute's Search and Rescue Academy was rededicated the Mari Hulman George Search and Rescue Academy in honor of Ms. Mari Hulman George, owner of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, because of her loyalty to animals in disasters. With the dedication came a major renovation to the facility costing over \$300,000. This renovation included the addition of a new classroom, shower facilities, and a small kitchen area. The facility also received renovations to make it ADA compliant. In addition to the outstanding new building, the Search and Rescue Academy offers outdoor

training opportunities with the K-9 agility field, vehicle search area, and rubble piles, where participants can practice not only K-9 related search techniques but confined space rescue and hazardous materials response.

Maintained by the Search & Rescue Academy staff, this facility operates year round providing students from across the country with the most current emergency response training programs in the nation. The Search and Rescue Academy provides a variety of courses to civilian volunteers as well as local, state, and federal emergency response and law enforcement agencies. Various military teams also use the facility.

During the aftermath of a natural or technological disaster search dogs and confined space search and rescue teams are primary resources for locating trapped victims. Many of the K-9s used in Oklahoma City in 1995 and at the World Trade Center in 2001 received training at the Camp Atterbury facility. In addition to providing training in disaster response, the Search and Rescue Academy also offers K-9 courses in land and water cadaver detection, building search techniques, trailing, area search techniques, K-9

first aid and much more.

In addition to scheduled classes, government agencies may utilize the facility for their own training needs.

Exercise

In every aspect of emergency management, there are two ways to truly evaluate the level of readiness that emergency management agencies use during significant emergencies and disasters. One way to test and review system effectiveness is to evaluate the objectives performed after the occurrence of an event of significant disruptive magnitude. This course of action is viewed as a reactive approach to comprehensive emergency management and is often not usable as a learning objective.

The second and more preferred evaluation method, and a more proactive approach, is use of the Comprehensive Exercise Program (CEP). In past years, many communities were reluctant to test their emergency preparedness plans and activities because there might be more embarrassment than orderly emergency service delivery. With the new and innovative approach of the CEP, community leaders and emergency professionals are shown

the development aspects of professional exercise facilitation and past punitive actions are no longer a concern.

In essence, a jurisdictional authority can safely and professionally review its level of emergency preparedness and determine where remedial activities are needed. At the same time, communities have measurable performance standards that serve as a baseline for future emergency management activities. In addition, the Exercise Branch provides constant review of the CEP reporting support functions. This final phase of the CEP process allows a participating jurisdiction to file an Exercise Reporting Form and receive feedback and documentation as to the acceptability of their Comprehensive Exercise Program.

This year, 86 emergency management exercises were reported and performed by local jurisdictions throughout the State using this performance accountability. The branch provided technical assistance to 12 jurisdictions with populations under 35,000 to develop and conduct Terrorism Tabletop Exercises. Additionally, the branch, in conjunction with multiple state agencies, is working to develop and conduct a State Terrorism Tabletop

Exercise involving a biological agent.

This exercise will serve to validate the Terrorism Consequence Management Element of the Indiana Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The branch will perform a review of the exercise to ensure compliance with FEMA's CEP.

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Fire and Hazardous Materials

The year 2003 continued to be a hectic time for the Fire and Hazardous Materials academies. There was tremendous growth in the requests for training in Hazardous Materials at the Awareness and Operations Levels for certification. Our agency has been given the responsibility to train and certify all emergency responders in the whole state and the staff has accepted the challenge with enthusiasm.

In addition, our staff of three has done a tremendous job of certifying fire service and non-fire service personnel. We tested over 12,000 personnel for certification in 2003. The testing for certification requires the

allocation of extensive amounts of time by staff to deliver the written and practical skills tests for administration in a timely manner, as well as the grading of written tests and entering the data in the agency's computer system.

As 2004 opens, the staff will be preparing for a site visit by the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress. This process will be time consuming for the staff as they prepare the documentation for reaccreditation. We have 15 levels of accreditation that will be reviewed by the IFSAC site team members to ensure that all required criteria have been documented and that we are doing in practice what we say on paper that we're doing. We continue to work closely with the Department of Defense to meet their requirements for accreditation for their personnel worldwide.

As a result of the survey completed last year, efforts are being made to find funding and a location for a centrally located Fire Academy and also to identify locations that have some training facilities in place as possible regional training facilities. Recently, the Grissom Redevelopment Authority presented to the PSTI Board and the

Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education a plan for the state to assume control of property located at the former Grissom Air Force Base near Peru in the North Central part of the state. They have offered property valued at over \$25 million to the state at no cost. This property includes lodging facilities, a dining hall with kitchen, classrooms, 35 acres of ground to install training props, and the old 5-bay fire station for a place to do some training in inclement weather. The staff has been working with the Board of Firefighting Personnel Standards and Education to finalize the new rules for certification of the firefighters and emergency responders. This project will be a two-phase approach on rules, due to the volume of the entire revision process.

Emergency Medical Services

The primary responsibility of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Academy of the Public Safety Training Institute (PSTI) is managing the certifications of the 26,203 certified First Responders, Basic Emer-

gency Medical Technicians (EMT-B), Basic Advanced EMTs (AEMT), Advanced EMT Intermediate's (EMT-I), and Paramedics (EMT-P) in Indiana. The EMS Academy is also charged with managing emergency medical services training opportunities throughout the State.

An important aspect of this process is administering the certification tests that are required by the Indiana EMS Commission for individuals that are entering the field of prehospital medicine. In 2003, the academy administered 3,806 written certification examinations on a regional basis. The staff also coordinates the State Practical Examinations based upon skill stations involving CPR, splinting procedures, etc. Utilizing trained representatives, each graduate of EMT, Advanced EMT, and Paramedic training programs are evaluated against a set criteria to ensure their ability to perform life-saving skills. In 2003, the PSTI EMS Academy oversaw over 3,500 practical skill examinations.

In addition to the basic certifications issued through this academy, PSTI processed 743 certifications for individuals maintaining certification as an EMS trained driver and 28

certificates for fire and EMS personnel completing extrication training. There were 83 newly certified EMS Primary Instructors who successfully completed a newly implemented examination for instructors, as well as the 318 instructors who renewed their certifications. The number of yearly renewals has increased due to individuals having to renew every other year. The four-member staff of the EMS Academy also processed 117 permits for the use of green lights used by EMS professionals on their personal vehicles while responding to medical emergencies in Indiana.

Due to the ground-work laid by the EMS staff and members of the Advisory Committees, the implementation of the Emergency Medical Technician-Intermediate Curriculum began in the first quarter of 2003 and now is being taught in six areas of the State. The approximately 400-hour program is providing an option for rural areas of Indiana to begin or expand Advanced Life Support programs.

The further development of the computer system has allowed the agency to be reactive to the needs of those involved in emergency services. E-mail has become a vital part of our communications process.

Each month an e-mail goes out to over 400 hundred individuals with a monthly calendar of events and other valuable information. Information and forms available through the State Emergency Management Agency web page serve emergency medical personnel as well as save money on handling and sending mail. The staff is continuing to work with the Management Information Services department to improve responsiveness to EMS personnel. During 2003, the EMS Certification staff saw changes in two critical positions and still maintained an average return of 3 weeks. Our staff's goal is to ensure personnel have the appropriate certification to provide EMS services to the communities they serve.

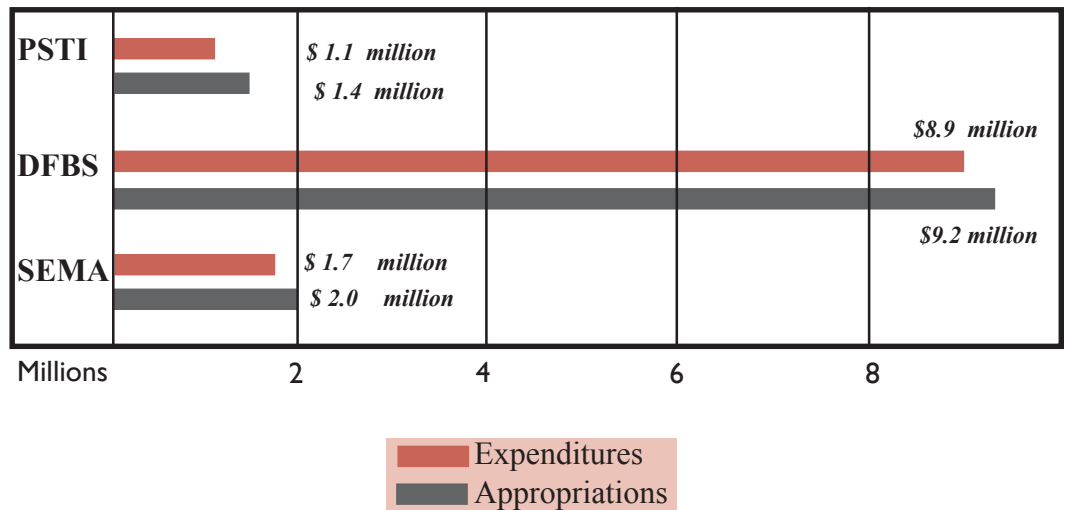
In addition to the management of the daily certification process, the EMS Academy of PSTI is involved in the agency goal of providing OSHA approved hazardous materials training to all functioning EMS personnel. Reaching this important goal will better prepare each EMS professional with equipment and training that may be necessary in the event of a terrorism attack. Protecting our first responders is our number one priority for terrorism preparedness.

Administrative Services

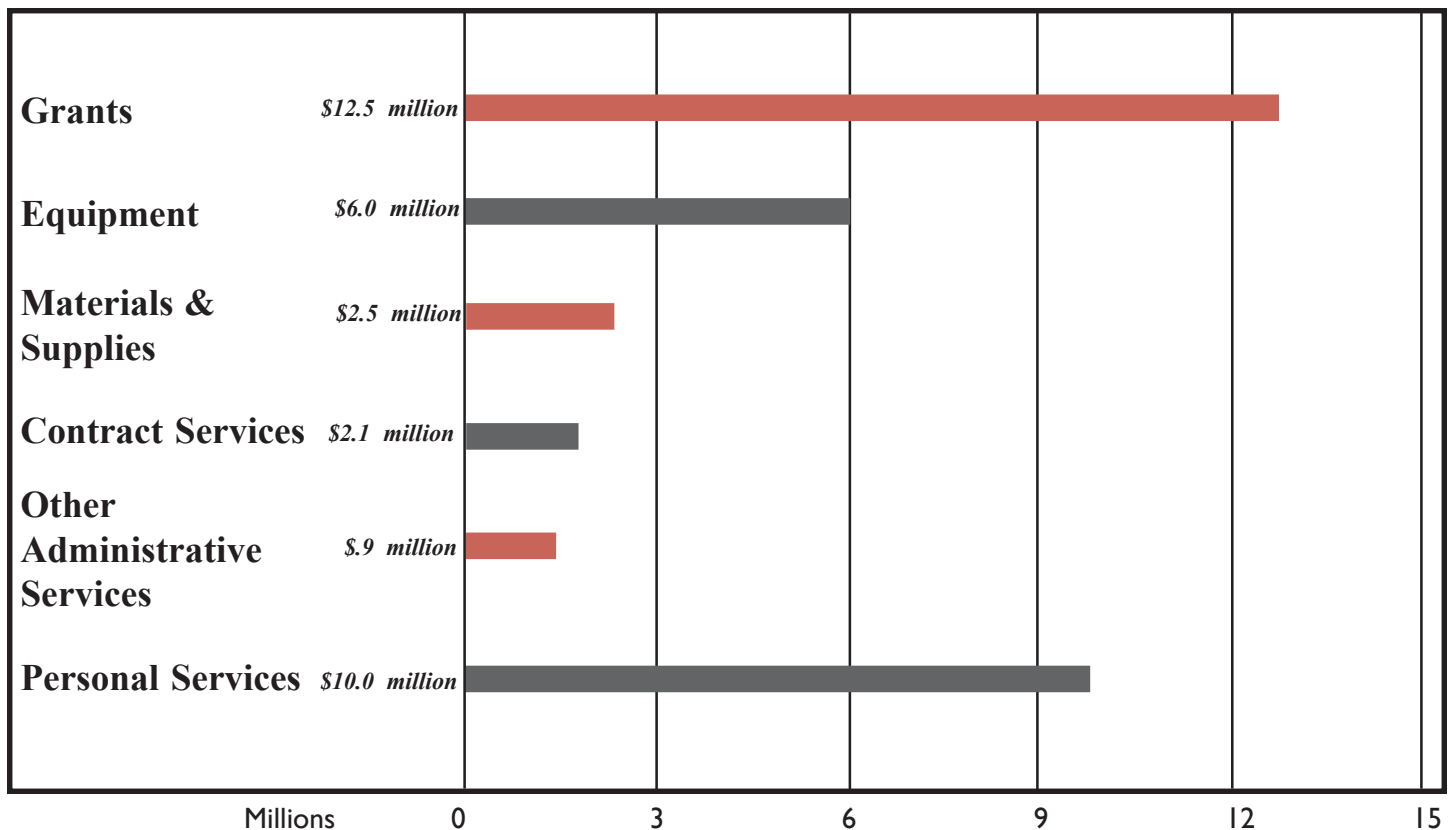
The Administrative Services Division is responsible for all fiscal, management information, payroll and mailroom services as well as code book sales for SEMA, DFBS and PSTI.

The fiscal staff is charged with maintaining accurate financial information and assuring compliance with all established policies. The management information services staff is responsible for the automation of the agency's activities.

FINANCIAL REPORT EXPENDITURES/APPROPRIATIONS - 6/30/03



FINANCIAL REPORT EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION - 6/30/03



FINANCIAL REPORT

OPERATING EXPENSES BY DIVISION/ACCOUNT - 6/30/03

Description of Expense	Personal Services	Other Admin Services	Contract Services	Materials & Supplies	Equipment Etc.	Grants	Totals
Contingency Fund	0	132	32,633	47,016	0	0	79,781
State Emergency Management	1,352,574	164,470	54,908	51,937	36,253	105	1,623,204
Public Safety Training Institute	879,020	80,421	70,051	69,423	41,567	0	1,140,482
Fire Prev/Bldg Safety	7,230,386	526,484	201,446	124,523	192,301	586,443	8,861,583
Firefighters Revolving Loan	0	0	0	0	0	8,055	8,055
Direction Control & Warning	628	1,123	14,077	6,423	48,013	0	70,264
Hazard Mitigation	0	14	0	0	0	232,796	232,810
Flood Mitigation	0	0	0	0	287,379	0	287,379
Individual & Family Grant	0	572	204	0	0	1,134,060	1,134,836
Public Assistance	0	1,719	306	290	0	7,205,447	7,207,762
Hazardous Materials Trans Act	0	3,163	45,103	2,938	0	195,876	247,080
Rural Health Flex	1,950	2,743	0	64	0	89,954	94,711
Emergency Mgmt Prog Grant	272,755	34,093	295,704	25,996	18,242	1,480,676	2,127,466
Underground Storage Tank	0	195	59	0	64,770	6	65,030
Fire & Bldg Safety Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiological Emergency Prep	47,814	8,366	4,034	7,207	34,821	7,033	109,275
EMS for Children	244,044	874	599	0	0	127,687	373,204
Chemical Stockpile	288	22,162	891,792	48,001	5,255,276	1,159,903	7,377,422
Terrorism Consequence Mgt	0	14,771	345,587	1,340	0	0	361,698
State Domestic Preparedness	0	3,009	68,926	1,975,850	848	0	2,048,633
Radiation Transportation Grant	0	616	730	99,016	14,592	33,624	148,578
Crash Outcome Data Evaluation	0	1,326	29,303	0	0	0	30,629
FEMA Supplemental	0	0	50,089	0	4,998	165,867	226,954
Pre-Disaster Mitigation	0	0	0	0	0	29,187	29,187
Indiana Emergency Response	41,182	13,270	8,867	8,853	8,530	8,080	88,782
TOTALS	10,070,641	879,523	2,120,418	2,468,877	6,007,590	12,464,799	34,011,848
PERCENT	29.61%	2.59%	6.23%	7.26%	17.66%	36.65%	100%

